mentary Classics

LIVY

BOOK XXII

W. W. CAPES M.A.
AND
J. E. MELHUISH M.A.

LIVY

BOOK XXII.

ADAPTED FROM MR. CAPES'S EDITION

With Notes and Vocabulary

BY

J. E. MELHUISH, M.A.,

ASSISTANT MASTER IN ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

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PREFACE.

This edition of the Twenty-second book of Livy is based on Mr. Capes's larger work, and is, indeed, to a great extent, an abridgement of it, brought within the limits of the "Elementary Classics" series. Many of Mr. Capes's notes, moreover, have been copied word for word, and most of his translations have been so reproduced. His Geographical Notes have been retained, as far as was consistent with the limits of the present work; but those on Etymology, History, and Antiquities have necessarily been much curtailed to meet the requirements of the class of boys for whom the series is meant. Parts of Mr. Capes's Historical Introductions have been worked into the notes.

The additions consist chiefly of translations of passages difficult in themselves, or such as would baffle the ordinary boy's attempts to put into idiomatic English, and of remarks on constructions. References are given to the *Revised Latin Primer* and to Roby's *Latin Grammar*.

In the Vocabulary care has been taken to mark quantities, except those which should be known by the ordinary rules of prosody.

J. E. M.

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INTRODUCTION.

Carthage was founded by some exiles from Tyre in the year 872 B.C., just a century before Rome began to exist. At first a mere trading city like other Phoenician colonies, her excellent position on the Gulf of Tunis and the fertility of the soil enabled her to take the lead among her sister colonies, to reduce them to subjection, and gradually to extend her sway inland at the expense of the native African tribes. Moreover, when Tyre was ruined by Nabuchodorossor, the Phoenician colonies in Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain, having lost the protection of their mother city, turned to Carthage for help. Carthage thus found a colonial empire ready made. But she had to fight hard to maintain it, especially against the Greeks of Sicily and Massilia. With the help of the Etruscans she checked the latter, but the Sicilian Greeks under the leadership of Syracuse made head against her with varying success till first Pyrrhus and finally Rome took up the contest. Meanwhile Carthage had become mistress of Sardinia and the Balearic Islands, and had settlements in Spain and far along the north coast of

Africa, while she increased the wealth which trade brought her by a scientific system of agriculture and irrigation.

The constitution of Carthage was that of an aristocratic republic. Nominally at the head of the state were two suffetes, elected from the chief families, and there was a senate, and even a popular assembly with more or less shadowy powers. But the control of state affairs was really in the hands of an inner council (concilium, γερουσία), said to have had its origin in the jealousy with which the house of Mago was regarded by the other noble families.

The strength of Carthage in war lay in her wealth; her weakness in the hatred with which she was regarded by her subjects, especially by the Africans and the mixed race called Liby-Phoenician, and in the fact that her armies were composed not of her own citizens or of friendly races, but of men compelled to serve against their will, or, still more largely, of mercenary troops. The latter fought for pay and plunder, and were only enthusiastic when led by popular generals like Hamilcar Barca and his sons Hannibal and Hasdrubal. Hence they were, as a rule, no match for the legions of Rome.

With Rome Carthage had relations as early as 509 B.C., when a treaty was formed between the two states to secure the allies of Rome from Carthaginian attack and the African coast west of Carthage from Roman trade. In 347 B.C. a second treaty was

made, allowing Rome and Carthage to use each other's markets, but forbidding the former to trade in Libya or Sardinia and in many other ports which the former treaty had left open to her. Carthage on the other hand was to spare the subject soil of Rome from piracy and damage. A third treaty in the time of Pyrrhus provided for an alliance of an offensive and defensive nature in which Carthage was to lend her fleet, but maintained the restrictions on free trade. But in 264 B.C. the two powers were engaged in a desperate struggle for the possession first of Messana and then of the whole of Sicily. Some disbanded mercenaries, of Campanian origin, who called themselves Mamertines, had seized on Messana, and by their predatory habits had drawn on them the hostility of Hiero, king of Syracuse. Hard pressed by him they appealed, some to Rome, others to Carthage. The Carthaginians were put in possession of the citadel, but the Romans, afraid of seeing them so near to Italy, took arms against them and Hiero, though both were allies of Rome. Hiero soon went over to what he saw would be the winning side, but the war between Rome and Carthage lasted till 241 B.C. The Carthaginians were driven westwards till Lilybaeum was all that was left them of Sicily; the Romans built fleets which, by adopting boarding tactics, swept the Carthaginians off the sea, and invaded Africa; but, after reducing Carthage to ask for terms of peace, lost their army, weakened by the

withdrawal of troops, before the walls of Carthage. Thus Rome lost fleet after fleet. The war dragged on in Sicily, for Lilybaeum was too strong a place to be taken by storm, and as for years Rome did not venture to build another fleet, a blockade could not be maintained by sea. On land, Hamilcar Barca, father of the great Hannibal, harassed the Romans with a force of mercenaries who were devoted to him. At last a fleet was built by the voluntary contributions of wealthy Romans, which blockaded Lilybaeum by sea. The Carthaginians, who had neglected their navy of late, hurriedly equipped a fleet to convoy transports, which was beaten by the Romans off the Aegates islands, and Lilybaeum had to surrender. By the terms of the peace then made, Carthage had to pay a large war-contribution and surrender all claim to Sicily, while each party was bound not to molest the dependent allies of the other. But scarcely was the war with Rome over, when the Carthaginians were involved in a still more terrible one in Africa with their own mercenaries, who mutinied in consequence of their pay being in arrears. This war was known as the war without truce. The natives took the side of the mercenaries, and the revolt was put down, after imminent peril to the very existence of Carthage, by the ability of Hamilcar. Rome at first remained neutral in the struggle, but when the mercenaries in Sardinia mutinied and appealed to her for help, she threatened Carthage

with a fresh war, and was only bought off by the cession of Sardinia and a further money payment. Hamilcar vowed vengeance and made his young son Hannibal vow vengeance against Rome for her perfidy. But he saw no way of keeping his vow without an efficient military force devoted to himself. He therefore proposed to subdue Spain for the Carthaginians and in doing so to create the army he wanted. His offer was accepted by his government; he crossed the Straits of Gibraltar in 238 B.C. and pursued a career of conquest till he fell in battle nine years later. His work was carried on by his son-in-law Hasdrubal, and when the latter fell by the hand of an assassin in 221 B.C., Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, was chosen general by the army, with the consent of the government at Carthage. Hannibal was then twenty-six years of age. He conquered the country up to the Ebro, beyond which the Romans had by a treaty made with Hasdrubal bound the Carthaginians not to pass, and then picked a quarrel with Saguntum, a Greek colony of Zacynthus, in alliance with Rome, and laid siege to it. The Romans, instead of at once sending relief to their allies, wasted time in negotiation, and did not declare war till Saguntum was captured after an obstinate defence which lasted eight months (219 B.C.). In the spring of 218 B.C. Hannibal began his march across the Ebro. After subduing the hostile Spanish tribes between that river and the Pyrenees, he passed into Gaul to the

banks of the Rhone. The Romans meanwhile had sent one of the consuls of the year, Tib. Sempronius Longus, to Sicily with orders to cross to Africa; the other, P. Cornelius Scipio, was to encounter Hannibal in Spain. Hannibal's plan was to enter Italy by way of the Alps, partly because he expected the Gauls on the Italian side to join him, partly because the Romans were masters of the sea. He forced the passage of the Rhone in the face of a Gaulish force, then heard that Scipio's army on its way to Spain had landed on the left bank of the Rhone. Some of his Numidians had a skirmish with a cavalry force which Scipio had sent in advance to reconnoitre, but the main Roman army did not reach the spot where Hannibal had crossed the river till the Carthaginians were three days' march in advance. Scipio thereupon sent his brother Cnaeus to Spain with the fleet and army, and returned to Pisa to the army which he had left to crush a rising among the lately conquered Gauls on the Padus. Hannibal meanwhile pushed on up the Rhone valley, across the Isère and through Dauphiné, and finally crossed the Alps, probably by the pass over the Little St. Bernard or Graian Alps. He suffered immense losses from attacks made by the mountaineers and the difficulties of the route, and when he reached the plains of Italy had only 20,000 foot and 6000 horse out of the 50,000 foot and 9000 horse with which he had entered Gaul, and had lost many of his elephants. His first encounter with the Romans was

on the banks of the Ticinus, north of the Padus, in a cavalry action with P. Scipio, in which the latter was defeated and severely wounded. Scipio fell back across the Padus and was joined by his colleague Sempronius. A pitched battle was fought on the banks of the Trebia, south of the Padus; the Romans were defeated with great loss, and Cisalpine Gaul was for the present lost to the Romans. The consuls for 217 B.C. were Cn. Servilius, a patrician, and C. Flaminius, a plebeian. The latter had been consul in 223 B.C., when he had defeated the Gauls in defiance of the orders of the Senate to return to Rome. He was very popular with the plebs, but detested by the nobles. He left Rome before the Ides of March, the usual day for entering office, for fear lest the Senate should hinder his departure, and posted himself at Arretium to guard the road to Rome. Servilius with his army was stationed at Ariminum, where he commanded the via Flaminia.



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T. LIVII HISTORIARUM

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Hannibal moved early from his winter quarters where he had been harassed by plots of the Gauls.

IAM ver appetebat; itaque Hannibal ex hibernis mo- 1
vit, et nequicquam ante conatus trans-
cendere Appenninum intolerandis frigor-
ibus et cum ingenti periculo moratus ac
metu. Galli, quos praedae population- 2
umque conciverat spes, postquam pro eo, ut ipsi ex
alieno agro raperent agerentque, suas terras sedem
belli esse premique utriusque partis exercituum hiber-
nis videre, verterunt retro in Hannibalem ab Romanis
odia; petitusque saepe principum insidiis, ipsorum 3
inter se fraude, eadem levitate, qua consenserant, con-
sensum indicantium, servatus erat, et mutando nunc
vestem, nunc tegumenta capitis, errore etiam sese ab
insidiis munierat. Ceterum hic quoque ei timor causa 4
fuit maturius movendi ex hibernis.

At Rome men's minds were excited by the ominous self-assertion of Flaminius,

Per idem tempus Cn. Servilius consul Romae idibus
Martiis magistratum iniit. Ibi quum 5
de re publica rettulisset, redintegrata in
C. Flaminium invidia est: duos se con-
sules creasse, unum habere; quod enim illi iustum

6 imperium, quod auspicium esse? Magistratus id a domo, publicis privatisque penatibus, Latinis feriis actis, sacrificio in monte perfecto, votis rite in Capi-
7 tolio nuncupatis, secum ferre; nec privatum auspicia sequi, nec sine auspiciis profectum in externo ea solo
8 nova atque integra concipere posse. Augebant metum prodigia ex pluribus simul locis nuntiata; in Sicilia militibus aliquot spicula, in Sardinia autem in muro

and by the repeated portents

circumeunti vigilias equiti scipionem, quem manu tenuerat, arsisse, et litora
9 crebris ignibus fulsisse, et scuta duo sanguine sudasse, et milites quosdam ictos fulminibus, et solis orbem minui visum, et Praeneste ardentes lapides caelo cecidisse, et Arpis parmas in caelo visas pugnantemque
10 cum luna solem, et Capenae duas interdiu lunas ortas, et aquas Caeretes sanguine mixtas fluxisse fontemque ipsum Herculis cruentis manasse respersum maculis, et Antii metentibus cruentas in corbem spicas ceci-
11 disse, et Faleriis caelum findi velut magno hiatu visum, quaque patuerit, ingens lumen effulsisse; sortes sua sponte attenuatas, unamque excidisse ita scriptam:
12 "Mavors telum suum concutit," et per idem tempus Romae signum Martis Appia via ac simulacra luporum sudasse, et Capuae speciem caeli ardentis fuisse lunae-
13 que inter imbrem cadentis. Inde minoribus etiam dictu prodigiis fides habita: capras lanatas quibusdam

which were met by great religious functions.

factas, et gallinam in marem, gallum in
14 feminam sese vertisse. His, sicut erant nuntiata, expositis auctoribusque in curiam introduc-

tis, consul de religione patres consuluit. Decretum, 15
ut ea prodigia partim maioribus hostiis, partim lacten-
tibus procurarentur, et uti supplicatio per triduum ad
omnia pulvinaria haberetur; cetera, quum decemviri 16
libros inspexissent, ut ita fierent, quemadmodum cordi
esse divis *e* carminibus profarentur. Decemvirorum 17
monitu decretum est, Iovi primum donum fulmen
aureum pondo quinquaginta fieret, *et* Iunoni Miner-
vaeque ex argento dona darentur, et Iunoni reginae
in Aventino Iunonique Sospitae Lanuvii maioribus
hostiis sacrificaretur, matronaeque pecunia collata,
quantum conferre cuique commodum esset, donum 18
Iunoni reginae in Aventinum ferrent, lectisterniumque
fieret, et ut libertinae et ipsae, unde Feroniae donum
daretur, pecuniam pro facultatibus suis conferrent.
Haec ubi facta, decemviri Ardeae in foro maioribus 19
hostiis sacrificarunt. Postremo Decembri iam
mense ad aedem Saturni Romae immolatum est,
lectisterniumque imperatum ([et] eum lectum
senatores straverunt) et convivium publicum, ac 20
per urbem Saturnalia diem ac noctem clamata,
populusque eum diem festum habere ac servare in
perpetuum iussus.

Dum consul placandis Romae dis habendoque di- **2**
lectu dat operam, Hannibal profectus ex
hibernis, quia iam Flaminium consulem
Arretium pervenisse fama erat, quum
aliud longius, ceterum commodius ostenderetur iter, 2
propiorem viam per paludem petit, quo fluvius Arnus

Hannibal makes his way with great difficulty through the marshes of the Arno,

3 per eos dies solito magis inundaverat. Hispanos et
Afros (id omne veterani erat robur exercitus) ad-
mixtis ipsorum impedimentis, necubi consistere coactis
necessaria ad usus deessent, primos ire iussit; sequi
Gallos, ut id agminis medium esset; novissimos ire
4 equites; Magonem inde cum expeditis Numidis cog-
ere agmen, maxime Gallos, si taedio laboris longaeque
viae, ut est mollis ad talia gens, dilaberentur aut
5 subsisterent, cohibentem. Primi, qua modo praeirent
duces, per praealtas fluvii ac profundas voragines,
hausti paene limo immergentesque se, tamen signa se-
6 quebantur. Galli neque sustinere se prolapsi neque
assurgere ex voraginibus poterant, *nec* aut corpora
7 animis aut animos spe sustinebant, alii fessa aegre
trahentes membra, alii, ubi semel victis taedio animis
procubuissent, inter iumenta et ipsa iacentia passim
morientes; maximeque omnium vigiliae conficiebant
8 per quatriduum iam et tres noctes toleratae. Quum,
omnia obtinentibus aquis, nihil, ubi in sicco fessa
sternerent corpora, inveniri posset, cumulatis in aqua
9 sarcinis insuper incumbebant, *aut* iumentorum itinere
toto prostratorum passim acervi tantum, quod exstaret
aqua, quaerentibus ad quietem parvi temporis neces-
10 sarium cubile dabant. Ipse Hannibal aeger oculis ex
verna primum intemperie variante calores frigoraque,
elephanto, qui unus superfuerat, quo altius ab aqua
11 exstaret, vectus, vigiliis tamen et nocturno humore
palustrique caelo gravante caput, et quia medendi nec
locus nec tempus erat, altero oculo capitur.

Multis hominibus iumentisque foede amissis quum 3
tandem de paludibus emersisset, ubi pri-
mum in sicco potuit, castra locat, cer-

and after great loss of men and beasts

tumque per praemissos exploratores habuit, exerci-
tum Romanum circa Arretii moenia esse. Consulis 2
deinde consilia atque animum et situm regionum
itineraque et copias ad commeatus expe-
diendos et cetera, quae cognosse in rem
erat, summa omnia cum cura inquirendo

marched southward to draw Flaminius after him from Arretium,

exsequebatur. Regio erat in primis Italiae fertilis, 3
Etrusci campi, qui Faesulas inter Arretiumque iacent,
frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti;
consul ferox ab consulatu priore et non modo legum 4
aut patrum maiestatis, sed ne deorum quidem satis
metuens; hanc insitam ingenio eius temeritatem for-
tuna prospero civilibus bellicisque rebus successu alue-
rat. Itaque satis apparebat, nec deos nec homines 5
consulentem ferociter omnia ac praepropere acturum;
quoque pronior esset in vitia sua, agitare eum atque 6
irritare Poenus parat, et laeva relicto hoste Faesulas
petens, medio Etruriae agro praedatum profectus,
quantam maximam vastitatem potest, caedibus incen-
diisque consuli procul ostendit. Flaminius, qui ne 7
quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero,
postquam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri
agique vidit, suum id dedecus ratus, per mediam iam
Italiam vagari Poenum atque obsistente
nullo ad ipsa Romana moenia ire oppug- 8

who disregarding prudent counsels

nanda, ceteris omnibus in consilio salutaria magis

quam speciosa suadentibus: collegam exspectandum,
ut coniunctis exercitibus, communi animo consilioque
9 rem gererent, interim equitatu auxiliisque levium
armorum ab effusa praedandi licentia hostem cohi-
bendum, iratus se ex consilio proripuit, signumque
10 simul itineris pugnaeque quum *proposuisset*, "Immo
Arretii ante moenia sedeamus" inquit; "hic enim
patria et penates sunt. Hannibal emissus e manibus
perpopuletur Italiam vastandoque et urendo omnia ad
Romana moenia perveniat, nec ante nos hinc moveri-
mus, quam, sicut olim Camillum ab Veiis, C. Flaminium
11 ab Arretio patres acciverint." Haec simul increpans
quum ocius signa convelli iuberet et ipse in equum
insiluisset, equus repente corruit consulemque lapsum
12 *and unfavourable signs,* super caput effudit. Territis omnibus,
qui circa erant, velut foedo omine in-
cipiendae rei, insuper nuntiatur, signum omni vi
13 moliente signifero convelli nequire. Conversus ad
nuntium "Num litteras quoque" inquit "ab senatu
affers, quae me rem gerere vetent? Abi, nuntia,
effodiant signum, si ad convellendum manus prae
14 *follows in hot haste* metu obtorpuerunt." Incedere inde
agmen coepit, primoribus, superquam
quod dissenserant ab consilio, territis etiam duplici
prodigio, milite in vulgus laeto ferocia ducis, quum
spem magis ipsam quam causam spei intueretur.

4 Hannibal, quod agri est inter Cortonam urbem
Trasumennumque lacum, omni clade belli pervastat,
quo magis iram hosti ad vindicandas sociorum

and falls into the trap laid for him between Lake Trasymene and the mountains.

iniurias acuat; et iam pervenerant ad loca nata in- 2
sidiis, ubi maxime montes Cortonenses
Trasumennus subit. Via tantum interest
perangusta, velut ad *id* ipsum de industria
relicto spatio; deinde paulo latior patescit campus;
inde colles insurgunt. Ibi castra in aperto locat, 3
ubi ipse cum Afris modo Hispanisque consideret;
Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam post montes
circumducit; equites ad ipsas fauces saltus, tumulis
apte tegentibus, locat, ut, ubi intrassent Romani, ob-
iecto equitatu clausa omnia lacu ac montibus essent.

His army surrounded on all sides, and taken unawares, is miserably destroyed.

Flaminius quum pridie solis occasu ad lacum per- 4
venisset, inexplorato postero die vixdum
satis certa luce angustiis superatis, post-
quam in patentiorem campum pandi ag-
men coepit, id tantum hostium, quod ex adverso
erat, conspexit; ab tergo ac super caput deceptae
insidiae. Poenus ubi, id quod petierat, clausum lacu 5
ac montibus et circumfusum suis copiis habuit hos-
tem, signum omnibus dat simul invadendi. Qui 6
ubi, qua cuique proximum fuit, decucurrerunt, eo magis
Romanis subita atque improvisa res fuit, quod orta ex
lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat,
agminaque hostium ex pluribus collibus ipsa inter se
satis conspecta eoque magis pariter decucurrerant.
Romanus clamore prius undique orto, quam satis 7
cerneret, se circumventum esse sensit, et ante in
frontem lateraque pugnari coeptum est, quam satis
instrueretur acies aut expediri arma stringique gladii

5 possent. Consul, perculsis omnibus, ipse satis, ut in
re trepida, impavidus turbatos ordines, vertente se
quoque ad dissonos clamores, instruit, ut tempus
locusque patitur, et quacunque adire audirique potest,
2 adhortatur ac stare ac pugnare iubet: nec enim inde
votis aut imploratione deum, sed vi ac virtute evaden-
dum esse; per medias acies ferro viam fieri et, quo
timoris minus sit, eo minus ferme periculi esse.
3 Ceterum prae strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec
imperium accipi poterat, tantumque aberat, ut sua
signa atque ordines et locum noscerent, ut vix ad
arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus,
opprimerenturque quidam onerati magis iis quam
tecti. Et erat in tanta caligine maior usus aurium
4 quam oculorum. Ad gemitus vulneratorum ictusque
corporum aut armorum et mixtos strepentium paven-
5 tiumque clamores circumferebant ora oculosque. Alii
fugientes pugnantium globo illati haerebant; alios
redeuntes in pugnam avertebat fugientium agmen.
6 Deinde, ubi in omnes partes nequicquam impetus
capti, et ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab
tergo hostium acies claudebat, apparuitque, nullam
nisi in dextera ferroque salutis spem esse, tum sibi
quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad rem gerendam
7 et nova de integro exorta pugna est, non illa ordinata
per principes hastatosque ac triarios, nec ut pro signis
antesignani, post signa alia pugnaret acies, nec ut in
8 sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset; fors
conglobabat et animus suus cuique ante aut post pug-

nandi ordinem dabat, tantusque fuit ardor animorum,
adeo intentus pugnae [animus], ut eum motum terrae,
qui multarum urbium Italiae magnas partes prostravit
avertitque cursu rapidos amnes, mare fluminibus in-
vexit, montes lapsu ingenti proruit, nemo pugnantium
senserit.

Tres ferme horas pugnatum est et ubique atrociter; **6**
circa consulem tamen acrior infestiorque
pugna est. Eum et robora virorum seque- 2
bantur, et ipse, quacunque in parte premi ac laborare
senserat suos, impigre ferebat opem, insignemque armis
et hostes summa vi petebant et tuebantur cives, donec 3
Insuber eques (Ducario nomen erat) facie quoque nos-
citans consulem "*En*" inquit "hic est" popularibus
suis, "qui legiones nostras cecidit agrosque et urbem
est depopulatus; iam ego hanc victimam manibus per-
emptorum foede civium dabo." Subditisque calcaribus 4
equo per confertissimam hostium turbam impetum
facit, obtruncatoque prius armigero, qui se infesto
venienti obviam obiecerat, consulem lancea trans-
fixit; spoliare cupientem triarii obiectis scutis arcuere.

The consul himself falls fighting bravely to the last,

Magnae partis fuga inde primum coepit; 5
et iam nec lacus nec montes pavori ob-
stabant; per omnia arta praeruptaque velut caeci
evadunt, armaque et viri super alium alii praecipi-
tantur. Pars magna, ubi locus fugae deest, per prima 6
vada paludis in aquam progressi, quoad capitibus
humeris*que* exstare possunt, sese immergunt; fuere,
quos inconsultus pavor nando etiam capessere fugam

the rest are cut down or dispersed.

7 impulerit; quae ubi immensa ac sine spe erat, aut deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus aut nequicquam fessi vada retro aegerrime repetebant, atque ibi ab ingressis aquam hostium equitibus
8 passim trucidabantur. Sex millia ferme primi agminis, per adversos hostes eruptione impigre facta, ignari omnium, quae post se agerentur, ex saltu evasere, et quum in tumulo quodam constitissent, clamorem modo ac sonum armorum audientes, quae fortuna pugnae esset, neque scire nec perspicere prae
9 caligine poterant. Inclinata denique re, quum incalescente sole dispulsa nebula aperuisset diem, tum liquida iam luce montes campique perditas res stra-
10 tamque ostendere foede Romanam aciem. Itaque ne in conspectos procul immitteretur eques, sublatis raptim signis quam citatissimo poterant agmine, sese
11 abripuerunt. Postero die, quum super cetera extrema fames etiam instaret, fidem dante Maharbale, qui cum omnibus equestribus copiis nocte consecutus erat,
12 si arma tradidissent, abire cum singulis vestimentis passurum, sese dediderunt; quae Punica religione servata fides ab Hannibale est, atque in vincula omnes coniecti.

7 Haec est nobilis ad Trasumennum pugna atque inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades. Quindecim millia Romanorum in acie caesa; decem millia sparsa fuga per omnem Etruriam diversis itineribus
3 urbem petiere; duo millia quingenti hostium in acie, multi postea [utrinque] ex vulneribus periere. Multi-

plex caedes utrinque facta traditur ab aliis; ego
praeterquam quod nihil auctum ex vano velim, quo 4
nimis inclinant ferme scribentium animi, Fabium,
aequalem temporibus huiusce belli, potissimum auc- 5
torem habui. Hannibal, captivorum qui Latini
nominis essent, sine pretio dimissis, Romanis in
vincula datis, segregata ex hostium coacervatorum
cumulis corpora suorum quum sepeliri iussisset,
Flaminii quoque corpus funeris causa magna cum
cura inquisitum non invenit.

The tidings fill Rome with grief and consternation

Romae ad primum nuntium cladis eius cum ingenti 6
terrore ac tumultu concursus in forum
populi est factus. Matronae vagae per 7
vias, quae repens clades allata quaeve
fortuna exercitus esset, obvios percontantur; et
quum frequentis contionis modo turba in comitium
et curiam versa magistratus vocaret, tandem haud
multo ante solis occasum M. Pomponius praetor
"Pugna" inquit "magna victi sumus." Et quan- 8
quam nihil certius ex eo auditum est, tamen alius ab
alio impleti rumoribus domos referunt, consulem cum 9
magna parte copiarum caesum; superesse paucos aut
fuga passim per Etruriam sparsos aut captos ab hoste.
Quot casus exercitus victi fuerant, tot in curas dis- 10
pertiti animi eorum erant, quorum propinqui sub
C. Flaminio consule meruerant, ignorantium, quae
cuiusque suorum fortuna esset; nec quisquam satis
certum habet, quid aut speret aut timeat. Postero 11
ac deinceps aliquot diebus ad portas maior prope mu-

lierum quam virorum multitudo stetit, aut suorum
aliquem aut nuntios de iis opperiens; circumfunde-
banturque obviis sciscitantes, neque avelli, utique ab
notis, priusquam ordine omnia inquisissent, poterant.
12 Inde varios vultus digredientium ab nuntiis cerneres,
ut cuique laeta aut tristia nuntiabantur, gratulantesque
aut consolantes redeuntibus domos circumfusos.
Feminarum praecipue et gaudia insignia erant et
13 luctus. Unam in ipsa porta sospiti filio repente
oblatam in complexu eius exspirasse ferunt; alteram,
cui mors filii falso nuntiata erat, maestam sedentem
domi, ad primum conspectum redeuntis filii gaudio
14 nimio exanimatam. Senatum praetores per dies
aliquot ab orto usque ad occidentem solem in curia
retinent, consultantes, quonam duce aut quibus copiis
resisti victoribus Poenis posset.

and are followed by the news of further loss.

8 Priusquam satis certa consilia essent, repens alia
nuntiatur clades, quattuor millia equitum
cum C. Centenio propraetore missa ad
collegam ab Servilio consule in Umbria, quo post
pugnam ad Trasumennum auditam averterant iter,
2 ab Hannibale circumventa. Eius rei fama varie
homines affecit. Pars, occupatis maiore aegritudine
animis, levem ex comparatione priorum ducere re-
3 centem equitum iacturam; pars non id, quod
acciderat, per se aestimare, sed, ut in affecto corpore
quamvis levis causa magis quam *in* valido gravior
4 sentiretur, ita tum aegrae et affectae civitati quod-
cunque adversi incideret, non rerum magnitudine,

sed viribus extenuatis, quae nihil, quod aggravaret, pati possent, aestimandum esse. Itaque ad remedium 5
iam diu neque desideratum nec adhibitum, dictatorem dicendum, civitas confugit; et quia et consul aberat, a quo uno dici posse videbatur, nec per occupatam armis Punicis Italiam facile erat aut nuntium aut litteras mitti, nec dictatorem populo *non consulto senatus* creare poterat, quod nunquam ante eam diem factum 6
erat, dictatorem populus creavit Q. Fabium Maximum et magistrum equitum M. Minucium Rufum; hisque 7
negotium ab senatu datum, ut muros turresque urbis firmarent et praesidia disponerent, quibus locis videretur, pontesque rescinderent fluminum: pro urbe ac penatibus dimicandum esse, quando Italiam tueri nequissent.

Q. Fabius Maximus is appointed dictator to meet the crisis.

Hannibal recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spo- **9**
letium venit. Inde, quum perpopulato 2
agro urbem oppugnare adortus esset, cum magna caede suorum repulsus, coniectans ex unius coloniae haud *maximae* minime prospere tentatae viribus, quanta moles Romanae urbis esset, in agrum Picenum avertit iter, 3
non copia solum omnis generis frugum abundantem, sed refertum praeda, quam effuse avidi atque egentes rapiebant. Ibi per dies aliquot stativa habita, refec- 4
tusque miles hibernis itineribus ac palustri via proelioque magis ad eventum secundo quam levi aut facili affectus. Ubi satis quietis datum praeda ac popula- 5

Hannibal after a fruitless attack on Spoletium ravages Picenum and the neighbourhood as far as Luceria

tionibus magis quam otio aut requie gaudentibus,
profectus Praetutianum Hadrianum*que* agrum, Marsos
inde Marrucinosque et Pelignos devastat circaque
6 Arpos et Luceriam proximam Apuliae regionem. Cn.

while the consul Servilius retires to Rome.

Servilius consul, levibus proeliis cum
Gallis factis et uno oppido ignobili ex-
pugnato, postquam de collegae exercitusque caede au-
divit, iam moenibus patriae metuens, ne abesset in
discrimine extremo, ad urbem iter intendit.

7 Q. Fabius Maximus dictator iterum, quo die magis-

Fabius begins with the observances of religion;

tratum iniit, vocato senatu, ab diis orsus,
quum edocuisset patres, plus negligentia
caerimoniarum auspiciorum*que quam* temeritate atque
inscitia peccatum a C. Flaminio consule esse, quaeque
piacula irae deum essent ipsos deos consulendos esse,
8 pervicit, ut, quod non ferme decernitur, nisi quum
taetra prodigia nuntiata sunt, decemviri libros Sibyl-
9 linos adire iuberentur. Qui, inspectis fatalibus libris,

has the Sibylline books consulted

rettulerunt patribus, quod eius belli causa
votum Marti foret, id non rite factum
10 de integro atque amplius faciundum esse, et Iovi
ludos magnos et aedes Veneri Erycinae ac Menti vo-
vendas esse, et supplicationem lectisterniumque ha-
bendum, et ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum pros-
pere esset resque publica in eodem, quo ante bellum
11 fuisset, statu permansisset. Senatus, quoniam Fabium
belli cura occupatura esset, M. Æmilium praetorem
ex collegii pontificum sententia, omnia ea ut mature
fiant, curare iubet.

10 His senatus consultis perfectis, L.



Capes & Melhuish's Livy XXII.

Stanford's Geog! Estab!

London, Macmillan & Co.

Cornelius Lentulus pontifex maximus, consulente col-
legium praetore, omnium primum populum consulen-
dum de vere sacro censet: iniussu populi voveri non
posse. Rogatus in haec verba populus: *and a* ver sacrum 2
"Velitis iubeatisne haec sic fieri? Si *vowed with the consent of the*
res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad *people.*
quinquennium proximum, sic*ut* velim voveamque, salva
servata erit hisce duellis, quod duellum populo Romano
cum Carthaginiensi est, quaeque duella cum Gallis sunt,
qui cis Alpes sunt, tum donum duit populus Romanus 3
Quiritium, quod ver attulerit ex suillo, ovillo, caprino,
bovillo grege, quaeque profana erunt, Iovi fieri, ex qua
die senatus populusque iusserit. Qui faciet, quando 4
volet quaque lege volet, facito; quo modo faxit, probe
factum esto. Si id moritur, quod fieri oportebit, pro- 5
fanum esto, neque scelus esto. Si quis rumpet occi-
detve insciens, ne fraus esto. Si quis clepsit, ne populo
scelus esto, neve cui cleptum erit. Si atro die faxit 6
insciens, probe factum esto. Si nocte sive luce, si
servus sive liber faxit, probe factum esto. Si antidea,
ac senatus populusque iusserit fieri, faxitur, eo populus
solutus liber esto." Eiusdem rei causa ludi magni
voti aeris trecentis triginta tribus millibus *trecentis* 7
triginta tribus triente, praeterea bubus Iovi trecentis,
multis aliis divis bubus albis atque ceteris hostiis.
Votis rite nuncupatis, supplicatio edicta; *and other solemn* 8
supplicatumque iere cum coniugibus ac *ordinances.*
liberis non urbana multitudo tantum, sed agrestium
etiam, quos in aliqua sua fortuna publica quoque con-

9 tingebat cura. Tum lectisternium per triduum ha-
bitum, decemviris sacrorum curantibus. Sex pulvi-
naria in conspectu fuerunt, Iovi ac Iunoni unum,
alterum Neptuno ac Minervae, tertium Marti ac Ve-
neri, quartum Apollini ac Dianae, quintum Vulcano ac
Vestae, sextum Mercurio et Cereri. Tum aedes votae.
10 Veneri Erycinae aedem Q. Fabius Maximus dictator
vovit, quia ita ex fatalibus libris editum erat, ut is
voveret, cuius maximum imperium in civitate esset;
Menti aedem T. Otacilius praetor vovit.

11 Ita rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello reque [de]
publica dictator rettulit, quibus quotque
legionibus victori hosti obviam eundum
2 esse patres censerent. Decretum, ut ab Cn. Servilio
consule exercitum acciperet; scriberet praeterea ex
civibus sociisque, quantum equitum ac peditum vide-
retur; cetera omnia ageret faceretque, ut e re publica
3 duceret. Fabius duas legiones se adiecturum ad Ser-
vilianum exercitum dixit. Iis per magistrum equitum
scriptis Tibur diem ad conveniendum
4 edixit. Edictoque proposito, ut, quibus
oppida castellaque immunita essent, uti
commigrarent in loca tuta, ex agris quoque demi-
grarent omnes regionis eius, qua iturus Hannibal esset,
tectis prius incensis ac frugibus corruptis, ne cuius
5 rei copia esset, ipse via Flaminia profectus obviam
consuli exercituque, quum ad Tiberim circa Ocriculum
prospexisset agmen consulemque cum equitibus ad se
progredientem, viatorem misit, qui consuli nuntiaret,

He then proceeds to levy troops

and to give instructions to the country folk near the seat of war,

ut sine lictoribus ad dictatorem veniret. Qui quum 6
dicto paruisset, congressusque eorum ingentem speciem
dictaturae apud cives sociosque vetustate iam prope
oblitos eius imperii fecisset, litterae ab urbe allatae
sunt, naves onerarias commeatum ab Ostia in His-
paniam ad exercitum portantes a classe Punica circa
portum Cosanum captas esse. Itaque extemplo consul 7
Ostiam proficisci iussus, navibusque, quæ
ad urbem Romanam aut Ostiae essent,
completis milite ac navalibus sociis, per-
sequi hostium classem ac litora Italiae tutari. Magna 8
vis hominum conscripta Romae erat; libertini etiam,
quibus liberi essent et aetas militaris, in verba iura-
verant. Ex hoc urbano exercitu, qui minores quinque 9
et triginta annis erant, in naves impositi, alii, ut urbi
praesiderent, relicti.

and to despatch the consul with a fleet to guard the coasts.

Dictator, exercitu consulis accepto a Fulvio Flacco 12
legato, per agrum Sabinum Tibur, quo
diem ad conveniendum edixerat novis
militibus, venit. Inde Praeneste ac trans- 2
versis limitibus in viam Latinam est egressus, unde,
itineribus summa cum cura exploratis, ad hostem ducit,
nullo loco, nisi quantum necessitas cogeret, fortunae
se commissurus. Quo primum die haud procul Arpis 3
in conspectu hostium posuit castra, nulla mora facta,
quin Poenus educeret in aciem copiamque pugnandi
faceret. Sed ubi quieta omnia apud hostes nec castra 4
ullo tumultu mota videt, increpans quidem, victos
tandem [quos] Martios animos Romanis, debellatum-

He then marched to Arpi where Hannibal's army was posted,

que et concessum propalam de virtute ac glor
5 in castra rediit; ceterum tacita cura animum i
quod cum duce haudquaquam Flaminii Sempr
simili futura sibi res esset ac tum demum edoct
6 Romani parem Hannibali ducem quaesissent. I
dentiam quidem novi dictatoris extemplo timui
stantiam hauddum expertus, agitare ac tenta
mum movendo crebro castra popu
que in oculis eius agros sociorum
7 et modo citato agmine ex conspec
bat, modo repente in aliquo flexu v
excipere degressum in aequum posset, occultus
8 tebat. Fabius per loca alta agmen ducebat, n
ab hoste intervallo, ut neque omitteret eum
congrederetur. Castris, nisi quantum usus nec
cogerent, tenebatur miles; pabulum et ligna nec
9 petebant nec passim; equitum levisque armatur
tio, composita instructaque in subitos tumultus,
militi tuta omnia et infesta effusis hostium p
toribus praebebat; neque universo periculo s
10 rerum committebatur, et parva momenta leviur
taminum ex tuto coeptorum, finitimo receptu,
faciebant territum pristinis cladibus militem minu
11 tandem aut virtutis aut fortunae paenitere suae.
non Hannibalem magis infestum tam sanis co
habebat quam magistrum equitum, qui nihil a
quam quod impar erat imperio, morae ad rem p
cam praecipitandam habebat, ferox rapidusque
12 siliis ac lingua immodicus. Primo inter paucos,

keeping it constantly in view from higher ground, but not accepting any offer of battle.

propalam in vulgus pro cunctatore segnem, pro
cauto timidum affingens vicina virtutibus vitia, com-
pellabat, premendoque superiorem, quae pessima ars
nimis prosperis multorum successibus crevit, sese
extollebat.

Hannibal crossed into Samnium, and thence in hope of the betrayal of Capuae moved into Campania,

Hannibal ex Hirpinis in Samnium transit, Bene- 13
ventanum depopulatur agrum, Telesiam
urbem capit, irritat etiam de industria
ducem, si forte accensum tot indignitati-
bus *ac* cladibus sociorum detrahere ad 2
aequum certamen possit. Inter multitudinem sociorum
Italici generis, qui ad Trasumennum capti ab Han-
nibale dimissique fuerant, tres Campani equites erant,
multis iam tum illecti donis promissisque Hannibalis
ad conciliandos popularium animos. Hi nuntiantes, 3
si in Campaniam exercitum admovisset, Capuae po-
tiendae copiam fore, quum res maior quam auctores
esset, dubium Hannibalem alternisque fidentem ac
diffidentem tamen, ut Campanos ex Samnio peteret,
moverunt. Monitos etiam atque etiam, *ut* promissa 4
rebus affirmarent, iussosque cum pluribus et aliquibus
principum redire ad se dimisit. Ipse imperat duci, 5
ut se in agrum Casinatem ducat, edoctus
a peritis regionum, si eum saltum occu-
passet, exitum Romano ad opem feren-
dam sociis interclusurum ; sed Punicum abhorrens ab 6
Latinorum nominum *pronuntiatione os, Casilinum* pro
Casino dux ut acciperet, fecit, aversusque ab suo iti-
nere per Allifanum Callifanumque et Calenum agrum

but was guided by mistake to Casilinum instead of Casinum.

7 in campum Stellatem descendit. Ubi quum montibus
fluminibusque clausam regionem circumspexisset, voca-
8 tum ducem percontatur, ubi terrarum esset. Quum is
Casilini eo die mansurum eum dixisset, tum demum
cognitus est error, et Casinum longe inde alia regione
9 esse; virgisque caeso duce et ad reliquorum terrorem
in crucem sublato, castris communitis, Maharbalem
cum equitibus in agrum Falernum praedatum dimisit.
10 Usque ad aquas Sinuessanas populatio ea pervenit.
Ingentem cladem, fugam tamen terroremque
11 latius Numidae fecerunt; nec tamen is terror,
quum omnia bello flagrarent, fide socios dimovit,
videlicet quia iusto et moderato regebantur imperio
nec abnuebant, quod unum vinculum fidei est,
melioribus parere.

14 Ut vero, postquam ad Vulturnum flumen castra sunt posita, exurebatur amoenissimus Italiae ager villaeque passim incendiis fumabant, per iuga Massici montis Fabio ducente, tum prope de integro seditio accen-
2 sa; quieverant enim per paucos dies,
quia, quum celerius solito ductum agmen esset, festi-
nari ad prohibendam populationibus Campaniam cre-
3 diderant. Ut vero in extrema iuga Massici montis
ventum, et hostes sub oculis erant Falerni agri colo-
norumque Sinuessae tecta urentes, nec ulla erat mentio
4 pugnae, "Spectatum huc" inquit Minucius, "*ut* ad
rem fruendam oculis, sociorum caedes et incendia ve-
nimus? nec, si nullius alterius nos, ne civium quidem

His ravages of the rich ager Falernus excited the impatience of the Roman soldiers and the Master of the Horse, Minucius.

horum pudet, quos Sinuessam colonos patres nostri
miserunt, ut ab Samnite hoste tuta haec ora esset, 5
quam nunc non vicinus Samnis urit, sed Poenus ad-
vena, ab extremis orbis terrarum terminis nostra cunc-
tatione et socordia iam huc progressus? Tantum, pro, 6
degeneramus a patribus nostris, ut, praeter quam oram
illi Punicas vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui
duxerint, eam nunc plenam hostium Numidarumque
ac Maurorum iam factam videamus? Qui modo Sa- 7
guntum oppugnari indignando non homines tantum,
sed foedera et deos ciebamus, scandentem moenia Ro-
manae coloniae Hannibalem lenti spectamus. Fumus 8
ex incendiis villarum agrorumque in oculos atque ora
venit; strepunt aures clamoribus plorantium sociorum,
saepius nostram quam deorum invocantium opem; nos
hic pecorum modo per aestivos saltus deviasque calles
exercitum ducimus, conditi nubibus silvisque. Si hoc 9
modo peragrando cacumina saltusque M. Furius re-
cipere a Gallis urbem voluisset, quo hic novus Camil-
lus, nobis dictator unicus in rebus affectis quaesitus,
Italiam ab Hannibale recuperare parat, Gallorum 10
Roma esset, quam vereor ne, sic cunctantibus nobis,
Hannibali ac Poenis toties servaverint maiores nostri.
Sed vir ac vere Romanus, quo die dictatorem eum 11
ex auctoritate patrum iussuque populi dictum Veios
allatum est, quum esset satis altum Ianiculum, ubi
sedens prospectaret hostem, descendit in aequum atque
illo ipso die media in urbe, qua nunc busta Gallica
sunt, et postero die citra Gabios cecidit Gallorum

12 legiones. Quid? post multos annos quum ad Furculas
Caudinas ab Samnite hoste sub iugum missi sumus,
utrum tandem L. Papirius Cursor iuga Samnii per-
lustrando an Luceriam premendo obsidendoque et
lacessendo victorem hostem depulsum ab Romanis
13 cervicibus iugum superbo Samniti imposuit? Modo
C. Lutatio quae alia res quam celeritas victoriam dedit,
quod postero die, quam hostem vidit, classem gravem
commeatibus, impeditam suomet ipsam instrumento
14 atque apparatu, oppressit? Stultitia est sedendo aut
votis debellari credere posse. Arma capias oportet
et descendas in aequum et vir cum viro congrediaris.
Audendo atque agendo res Romana crevit, non his
15 segnibus consiliis, quae timidi cauta vocant." Haec
velut contionanti Minucio circumfundebatur tribu-
norum equitumque Romanorum multitudo, et ad
aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur; ac
si militaris suffragii res esset, haud dubie ferebant,
Minucium Fabio duci praelaturos.

Fabius guards the passes by which Hannibal came as well as Casilinum

15 Fabius pariter in suos haud minus quam in hostes
intentus, prius ab illis invictum animum
praestat. Quanquam probe scit, non in
castris modo suis, sed iam etiam Romae
infamem suam cunctationem esse, obstinatus tamen
tenore eodem consiliorum aestatis reliquum extraxit,
2 ut Hannibal destitutus ab spe summa ope petiti cer-
taminis iam hibernis locum circumspectaret, quia ea
regio praesentis erat copiae, non perpetuae, arbusta
vineaeque et consita omnia magis amoenis quam ne-

cessariis fructibus. Haec per exploratores relata Fa- 3
bio. Quum satis sciret, per easdem angustias, quibus
intraverat Falernum agrum, rediturum, Calliculam
montem et Casilinum occupat modicis praesidiis, quae 4
urbs Vulturno flumine dirempta Falernum a Campano
agro dividit; ipse iugis iisdem exercitum reducit,
misso exploratum cum quadringentis equitibus socio-
rum L. Hostilio Mancino. Qui, ex turba iuvenum 5
audientium saepe ferociter contionantem
magistrum equitum, progressus primo
exploratoris modo, ut ex tuto specula-

but loses some of his cavalry by the rashness of Mancinus.

retur hostem, ubi vagos passim per vicos Numidas
vidit et per occasionem etiam paucos occidit, extemplo 6
occupatus certamine est animus, excideruntque prae-
cepta dictatoris, qui, quantum tuto posset, progressum
prius recipere sese iusserat, quam in conspectum hos-
tium veniret. Numidae alii atque alii occursantes 7
refugientesque ad castra prope ipsa cum fatigatione
equorum atque hominum pertraxere. Inde Carthalo 8
penes quem summa equestris imperii erat, concitatis
equis invectus, quum prius, quam ad coniectum teli
veniret, avertisset hostes, quinque ferme millia conti-
nenti cursu secutus est fugientes. Mancinus post- 9
quam nec hostem desistere sequi nec spem vidit effu-
giendi esse, cohortatus suos in proelium rediit, omni
parte virium impar. Itaque ipse et delecti equitum 10
circumventi occiduntur; ceteri effuso [rursus] cursu
Cales primum, inde prope inviis callibus ad dictatorem
perfugerunt.

He sends to hold the pass above Tarracina,

11 Eo forte die Minucius se coniunxerat Fabio, missus ad firmandum praesidio saltum, qui super Tarracinam in artas coactus fauces imminet mari, ne ab Sinuessa Poenus Appiae limite per-
12 venire in agrum Romanum posset. Coniunctis exercitibus dictator ac magister equitum castra in viam deferunt, qua Hannibal ducturus erat; duo inde millia
16 hostes aberant. Postero die Poeni, quod viae inter
2 bina castra erat, agmine complevere. Quum Romani sub ipso constitissent vallo, haud dubie aequiore loco,

and occupies the mountain road through which the enemy means to pass.

successit tamen Poenus cum expeditis equitibusque ad lacessendum hostem. Carptim Poeni et procursando recipien-
3 doque sese pugnavere; restitit suo loco Romana acies; lenta pugna et ex dictatoris magis quam Hannibalis fuit voluntate. Ducenti ab Romanis, octingenti hostium cecidere.

4 Inclusus inde videri Hannibal, via ad Casilinum obsessa, quum Capua et Samnium et tantum ab tergo divitum sociorum Romanis commeatus subveheret, Poenus inter Formiana saxa ac Literni arenas stag-
5 naque et per horridas silvas hibernaturus esset; nec Hannibalem fefellit, suis se artibus peti. Itaque quum

Hanibal outwits the Romans by a stratagem and passes the defiles,

per Casilinum evadere non posset petendique montes et iugum Calliculae superandum esset, necubi Romanus inclusum
6 vallibus agmen aggrederetur, ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustrandum hostem commentus, principio noctis furtim succedere ad montes statuit. Falla-

cis consilii talis apparatus fuit. Faces undique ex 7
agris collectae fascesque virgarum atque aridi sarmenti
praeligantur cornibus boum, quos domitos indomitos-
que multos inter ceteram agrestem praedam agebat.
Ad duo millia ferme boum effecta, Hasdrubalique 8
negotium datum, ut nocte id armentum accensis corni-
bus ad montes ageret, maxime, si posset, super saltus
ab hoste insessos. Primis tenebris silentio mota castra; **17**
boves aliquanto ante signa acti. Ubi ad radices mon- 2
tium viasque angustas ventum est, signum extemplo
datur, ut accensis cornibus armenta in adversos con-
citentur montes; et metus ipse relucentis flammae ex
capite calorque iam ad vivum ad imaque cornuum ad-
veniens velut stimulatos furore agebat boves. Quo 3
repente discursu, haud secus quam silvis montibusque
accensis, omnia circa virgulta *visa* ardere, capitumque
irrita quassatio excitans flammam hominum passim
discurrentium speciem praebebat. Qui ad transitum 4
saltus insidendum locati erant, ubi in summis monti-
bus ac super se quosdam ignes conspexere, circum-
ventos se esse rati praesidio excessere. Qua minime
densae micabant flammae, velut tutissimum iter peten-
tes summa montium iuga, tamen in quosdam boves
palatos a suis gregibus inciderunt. Et primo quum 5
procul cernerent, veluti flammas spirantium miraculo
attoniti constiterunt; deinde ut humana apparuit fraus, 6
tum vero insidias rati esse, cum maiore tumultu con-
citant se in fugam. Levi quoque armaturae hostium
incurrere; ceterum nox aequato timore neutros pug-

7 nam incipientes ad lucem tenuit. Interea toto agmine
Hannibal traducto per saltum, et quibusdam in ipso
saltu hostium oppressis, in agro Allifano posuit castra.

18 Hunc tumultum sensit Fabius: ceterum et insidias
esse ratus et ab nocturno utique abhorrens certamine, suos munimentis tenuit.

his Spanish troops being especially useful in the mountains.

2 Luce prima sub iugo montis proelium
fuit, quo interclusam ab suis levem armaturam facile
(etenim numero aliquantum praestabant) Romani superassent, nisi Hispanorum cohors ad id ipsum remissa
3 ab Hannibale supervenisset. Ea assuetior montibus
et ad concursandum inter saxa rupesque aptior ac
levior quum velocitate corporum, tum armorum habitu,
campestrem hostem, gravem armis statariumque,
4 pugnae genere facile elusit. Ita haudquaquam pari
certamine digressi, Hispani fere omnes incolumes,
Romani aliquot suis amissis in castra contenderunt.

5 Fabius quoque movit castra, transgressusque saltum
super Allifas loco alto ac munito consedit.

Both armies move through Samnium into Apulia,

6 Tum per Samnium Romam se petere
simulans Hannibal usque in Pelignos populabundus
rediit; Fabius medius inter hostium agmen urbemque
Romam iugis ducebat, nec absistens nec congrediens.
7 Ex Pelignis Poenus flexit iter, retroque Apuliam repetens Gereonium pervenit, urbem metu, quia collapsa
8 ruinis pars moenium erat, ab suis desertam; dictator
in Larinate agro castra communiit. Inde
sacrorum causa Romam revocatus, non
imperio modo, sed consilio etiam ac prope

and in the absence of Fabius Minucius is left in command.

precibus agens cum magistro equitum, ut plus consilio 9
quam fortunae confidat et se potius ducem quam Sem-
pronium Flaminiumque imitetur: ne nihil actum cen-
seret extracta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis;
medicos quoque plus interdum quiete quam movendo
atque agendo proficere; haud parvam rem esse ab 10
toties victore hoste vinci desisse et ab continuis cladi-
bus respirasse,—haec nequicquam praemonito magistro
equitum Romam est profectus.

A Carthaginian fleet is surprised by the Romans in the mouth of the Hiberus

Principio aestatis, qua haec gerebantur, in Hispania **19**
quoque terra marique coeptum bellum est.
Hasdrubal ad eum navium numerum, 2
quem a fratre instructum paratumque ac-
ceperat, decem adiecit; quadraginta navium classem 3
Hamilconi tradit, atque ita Carthagine profectus naves
prope terram, exercitum in litore ducebat, paratus
confligere, quacunque parte copiarum hostis occurrisset.
Cn. Scipio postquam movisse ex hibernis hostem audi- 4
vit, primo idem consilii fuit; deinde minus terra
propter ingentem famam novorum auxiliorum con-
currere ausus, delecto milite ad naves imposito,
quinque et triginta navium classe ire obviam hosti
pergit. Altero ab Tarracone die *ad* stationem decem 5
millia passuum distantem ab ostio Hiberi amnis per-
venit. Inde duae Massiliensium speculatoriae prae-
missae rettulere, classem Punicam stare in ostio
fluminis castraque in ripa posita. Itaque ut impro- 6
vidos incautosque universo simul effuso terrore
opprimeret, sublatis ancoris ad hostem vadit. Multas

et locis altis positas turres Hispania habet, quibus et speculis et propugnaculis adversus latrones utuntur.
7 Inde primo conspectis hostium navibus, datum signum Hasdrubali est, tumultusque prius in terra et castris quam ad mare et ad naves est ortus, nondum aut pulsu remorum strepituque alio nautico exaudito aut
8 aperientibus classem promuntoriis, quum repente eques alius super alium ab Hasdrubale missus vagos in litore quietosque in tentoriis suis, nihil minus quam hostem aut proelium eo die exspectantes, conscendere naves propere atque arma capere iubet:
9 classem Romanam iam haud procul portu esse. Haec equites dimissi passim imperabant; mox Hasdrubal ipse cum omni exercitu aderat, varioque omnia tumultu strepunt, ruentibus in naves simul remigibus militibusque, fugientium magis e terra quam in
10 pugnam euntium modo. Vixdum omnes conscenderant, quum alii resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, alii, ne quid teneat, ancoralia incidunt; raptimque omnia *ac* praepropere agendo, militum apparatu nautica ministeria impediuntur, trepidatione nau-
11 tarum capere et aptare arma miles prohibetur. Et iam Romanus non appropinquabat modo, sed direxerat etiam in pugnam naves. Itaque non ab hoste et proelio magis Poeni quam suomet ipsi tumultu turbati, tentata verius pugna quam inita, in fugam
12 averterunt classem, et quum adversi amnis os lato agmini et tam multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile esset, in litus passim naves egerunt, atque

alii vadis, alii sicco litore excepti, partim armati,
partim inermes ad instructam per litus aciem suorum
perfugere; duae tamen primo concursu captae erant
Punicae naves, quattuor suppressae. Romani, quan- **20**
quam terra hostium erat armatamque
aciem toto praetentam [in] litore cerne-
bant, haud cunctanter insecuti trepidam hostium
classem naves omnes, quae non aut perfregerant 2
proras litori illisas aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas
puppibus in altum extraxere; ad quinque et viginti
naves e quadraginta cepere.

and wholly captured or destroyed.

Neque id pulcherrimum eius victoriae fuit, sed 3
quod una levi pugna toto eius orae mari
potiti erant. Itaque ad Onusam classe 4
profecti; escensio ab navibus in terram facta. Quum 5
urbem vi cepissent captamque diripuissent, Cartha-
ginem inde petunt, atque omnem agrum circa de-
populati postremo tecta quoque iniuncta muro
portisque incenderunt. Inde iam praeda gravis ad 6
Longunticam pervenit classis, ubi vis magna sparti
erat, ad rem nauticam congesta ab Hasdrubale.
Quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne
incensum est. Nec continentis modo praelecta est 7
ora, sed in Ebusum insulam transmissum. Ibi urbe, 8
quae caput insulae est, biduum nequicquam summo
labore oppugnata, ubi in spem irritam frustra teri
tempus animadversum est, ad populationem agri 9
versi, direptis aliquot incensisque vicis, maiore quam
ex continenti praeda parta quum in naves se recepis-

The Roman fleet sweeps the coast and islands.

sent, ex Baliaribus insulis legati pacem petentes ad
10 Scipionem venerunt. Inde flexa retro classis redi-
tumque in citeriora provinciae, quo omnium popu-
lorum, qui Hiberum accolunt, multorum et ultimae
11 Hispaniae legati concurrerunt; sed qui vere dicionis
imperiique Romani facti sint obsidibus datis, populi
12 amplius fuerunt centum viginti. Igitur terrestribus
quoque copiis satis fidens Romanus usque ad saltum
Castulonensem est progressus; Hasdrubal in Lusi-
taniam ac propius Oceanum concessit.

The Ilergetes are easily routed, and Hasdrubal while on his way to help them is recalled by movements among the Celtiberi.

21 Quietum inde fore videbatur reliquum aestatis tem-
2 pus, fuissetque per Poenum hostem; sed praeterquam
quod ipsorum Hispanorum inquieta avi-
daque in novas res sunt ingenia, Man-
donius Indibilisque, qui antea Ilergetum
3 regulus fuerat, postquam Romani ab
saltu recessere ad maritimam oram, con-
citis popularibus in agrum pacatum sociorum Roma-
4 norum ad populandum venerunt. Adversus eos
tribuni militum cum expeditis auxiliis a Scipione
missi levi certamine, ut tumultuariam manum, fudere
omnes, occisis quibusdam captisque magnaque parte
5 armis exuta. Hic tamen tumultus cedentem ad
Oceanum Hasdrubalem cis Hiberum ad socios tutan-
6 dos retraxit. Castra Punica in agro Ilergavonensium,
castra Romana ad Novam classem erant, quum fama
7 repens alio avertit bellum. Celtiberi, qui principes
regionis suae legatos *miserant* obsidesque dederant
Romanis, nuntio misso a Scipione exciti arma capiunt

provinciamque Carthaginiensium valido exercitu invadunt. Tria oppida vi expugnant; inde cum ipso 8
Hasdrubale duobus proeliis egregie pugnant; ad quindecim millia hostium occiderunt, quattuor millia cum multis militaribus signis capiunt.

Hoc statu rerum in Hispania P. Scipio in provin- 22
P. Scipio as proconsul joins his brother in Spain.
ciam venit, prorogato post consulatum imperio ab senatu missus, cum triginta longis navibus et octo millibus militum magnoque commeatu advecto. Ea classis ingens agmine onerari- 2
arum procul visa cum magna laetitia civium sociorumque portum Tarraconis ex alto tenuit. Ibi milite 3
exposito, profectus Scipio fratri se coniungit, ac deinde communi animo consilioque gerebant bellum. Occu- 4
patis igitur Carthaginiensibus Celtiberico bello, haud cunctanter Hiberum transgrediuntur, nec ullo viso hoste, Saguntum pergunt ire, quod ibi obsides totius Hispaniae traditos ab Hannibale fama erat modico in arce custodiri praesidio. Id unum pignus inclinatos 5
ad Romanam societatem omnium Hispaniae populorum animos morabatur, ne sanguine liberum suorum culpa defectionis lueretur. Eo vinculo Hispaniam vir unus 6
sollerti magis quam fideli consilio exsolvit. Abelux
By the craft of Abelux the Spanish hostages at Saguntum are secured by the Romans who set them free.
erat Sagunti nobilis Hispanus, fidus ante Poenis; tum, qualia plerumque sunt barbarorum ingenia, cum fortuna mutaverat fidem. Ceterum transfugam sine magnae 7
rei proditione venientem ad hostes nihil aliud quam unum vile atque infame corpus esse ratus, id agebat,

ut quam maximum emolumentum novis sociis esset.
8 Circumspectis igitur omnibus, quae fortuna potestatis
eius poterat facere, obsidibus potissimum tradendis
animum adiecit, eam unam rem maxime ratus concili-
9 aturam Romanis principum Hispaniae amicitiam. Sed
quum iniussu Bostaris praefecti satis sciret nihil obsi-
dum custodes facturos esse, Bostarem ipsum arte
10 aggreditur. Castra extra urbem in ipso litore habebat
Bostar, ut aditum ea parte intercluderet Romanis. Ibi
eum in secretum abductum, velut ignorantem, monet,
11 quo statu sit res: metum continuisse ad eam diem
Hispanorum animos, quia procul Romani abessent;
nunc cis Hiberum castra Romana esse, arcem tutam
perfugiumque novas volentibus res; itaque, quos me-
tus non teneat, beneficio et gratia devinciendos esse.
12 Miranti Bostari percontantique, quodnam id subitum
13 tantae rei donum posset esse, "Obsides" inquit "in
civitates remitte. Id et privatim parentibus, quorum
maximum momentum in civitatibus est suis, et publice
14 populis gratum erit. Vult sibi quisque credi, et habita
fides ipsam plerumque obligat fidem. Ministerium
restituendorum domos obsidum mihimet deposco ipse,
ut opera quoque impensa consilium adiuvem meum et
rei suapte natura gratae, quantam insuper gratiam
15 possim, adiiciam." Homini non ad cetera Punica
ingenia callido ut persuasit, nocte clam progressus ad
hostium stationes, conventis quibusdam auxiliaribus
16 Hispanis et ab his ad Scipionem perductus, quid
afferret expromit, et fide accepta dataque ac loco et

tempore constituto ad obsides tradendos, Saguntum
redit. Diem insequentem absumpsit cum Bostare
mandatis ad rem agendam accipiendis. Dimissus, 17
quum se nocte iturum, ut custodias hostium falleret,
constituisset, ad compositam cum iis horam excitatis
custodibus puerorum profectus, veluti ignarus in prae-
paratas sua fraude insidias ducit. In castra Romana 18
perducti; cetera omnia de reddendis obsidibus, sicut
cum Bostare constitutum erat, acta per eundum ordi-
nem, quo si Carthaginiensium nomine sic ageretur.
Maior aliquanto Romanorum gratia fuit in re pari, 19
quam quanta futura Carthaginiensium fuerat. Illos
enim graves superbos*que* in rebus secundis expertos for-
tuna et timor mitigasse videri poterat; Romanus 20
primo adventu, incognitus ante, ab re clementi libera-
lique initium fecerat, et Abelux, vir prudens, haud
frustra videbatur socios mutasse. Itaque ingenti con- 21
sensu defectionem omnes spectare; armaque extemplo
mota forent, ni hiems, quae Romanos quoque et Car-
thaginienses concedere in tecta coegit intervenisset.

Haec in Hispania [quoque] secunda aestate Punici **23**
belli gesta, quum in Italia paulum inter-
valli cladibus Romanis sollers cunctatio
Fabii fecisset; quae ut Hannibalem non 2
mediocri sollicitum cura habebat, tandem
eum militiae magistrum delegisse Romanos cernentem,
qui bellum ratione, non fortuna gereret, ita contempta 3
erat inter cives armatos pariter togatosque, utique
postquam absente eo temeritate magistri equitum

Fabius sells his land which had been spared by Hannibal to pay the ransom for Roman prisoners.

laeto verius dixerim quam prospero eventu pugnatum
4 fuerat. Accesserant duae res ad augendam invidiam
dictatoris, una fraude ac dolo Hannibalis, quod, quum
a perfugis ei monstratus ager dictatoris esset, omnibus
circa solo aequatis ab uno eo ferrum ignemque et vim
5 omnem hostium abstineri iussit, ut occulti alicuius
pacti ea merces videri posset, altera ipsius facto, primo
forsitan dubio, quia non exspectata in eo senatus
auctoritas est, ad extremum haud ambigue in maxi-
6 mam laudem verso. In permutandis captivis, quod
sic primo Punico bello factum erat, convenerat inter
duces Romanum Poenumque, ut, quae pars plus
reciperet quam daret, argenti pondo bina et selibras
7 in militem praestaret. Ducentis quadraginta septem
quum plures Romanus quam Poenus recepisset argen-
tumque pro eis debitum saepe iactata in senatu re,
8 quoniam non consuluisset patres, tardius erogaretur,
inviolatum ab hoste agrum, misso Romam Quinto filio,
vendidit, fidemque publicam impendio privato ex-
solvit.

Minucius gains some advantage over Hannibal whose soldiers are dispersed for forage.

9 Hannibal pro Gereonii moenibus, cuius urbis captae
atque incensae ab se in usum horreorum
pauca reliquerat tecta, in stativis erat.
10 Inde frumentatum duas exercitus partes
mittebat; cum tertia ipse expedita in
statione erat, simul castris praesidio et circumspectans,
24 necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret. Romanus
tunc exercitus in agro Larinati erat; praeerat Minu-
cius magister equitum, profecto, sicut ante dictum est,

ad urbem dictatore. Ceterum castra, quae in monte 2
alto ac tuto loco posita fuerant, iam in planum defe-
runtur; agitabanturque pro ingenio ducis consilia
calidiora, ut impetus aut in frumentatores palatos aut
in castra relicta cum levi praesidio fieret. Nec Hanni- 3
balem fefellit, cum duce mutatam esse belli rationem
et ferocius quam consultius rem hostes gesturos; ipse 4
autem, quod minime quis crederet, quum hostis pro-
pius esset, tertiam partem militum frumentatum, dua-
bus in castris retentis, dimisit; dein castra ipsa 5
propius hostem movit, duo ferme a Gereonio millia,
in tumulum hosti conspectum, ut intentum sciret esse
ad frumentatores, si qua vis fieret, tutandos. Pro- 6
pior inde ei atque ipsis imminens Romanorum castris
tumulus apparuit; ad quem capiendum si luce palam
iretur, quia haud dubie hostis breviore via praeven-
turus erat, nocte clam missi Numidae ceperunt. Quos 7
tenentes locum contempta paucitate Romani postero
die quum deiecissent, ipsi eo transferunt castra. [Tum 8
ut] itaque exiguum spatii vallum a vallo aberat, et id
ipsum totum prope compleverat Romana acies. Simul
et per aversa a castris Hannibalis equitatus cum levi
armatura emissus in frumentatores late caedem fugam-
que hostium palatorum fecit. Nec acie certare Han- 9
nibal ausus, quia tanta pars exercitus aberat *et* iam ea
paucitate vix castra, si oppugnarentur, tutari poterat;
iamque artibus Fabii sedendo et cunctando bellum 10
gerebat, receperatque suos in priora castra, quae pro
Gereonii moenibus erant. Iusta quoque acie et 11

collatis signis dimicatum, quidam auctores sunt; primo concursu Poenum usque ad castra fusum; inde eruptione facta repente versum terrorem in Romanos; Numerii Decimii Samnitis deinde interventu proelium
12 restitutum. Hunc principem genere ac divitiis non Boviani modo, unde erat, sed toto Samnio, iussu dictatoris octo millia peditum et equites quingentos ducentem in castra, ab tergo quum apparuisset Hannibali, speciem parti utrique praebuisse novi praesidii
13 cum Q. Fabio ab Roma venientis. Hannibalem, insidiarum quoque aliquid timentem, recepisse suos; Romanum insecutum adiuvante Samnite duo castella
14 eo die expugnasse. Sex millia hostium caesa, quinque admodum Romanorum; tamen in tam pari prope clade *vanam* famam egregiae victoriae cum vanioribus litteris magistri equitum Romam perlatam.

25 De his rebus persaepe et in senatu et in contione

His partisans at Rome magnify his success and depreciate Fabius.

2 actum est. Quum, laeta civitate, dictator unus nihil nec famae nec litteris crederet *et*, ut vera omnia essent, secunda se magis
3 quam adversa timere diceret, tum M. Metilius tribunus
4 plebis id enim*vero* ferendum esse negat, non praesentem solum dictatorem obstitisse rei bene gerendae, sed absentem etiam gestae obstare, et in ducendo bello sedulo tempus terere, quo diutius in magistratu sit solusque et Romae et in exercitu imperium habeat.
5 Quippe consulum alterum in acie cecidisse, alterum specie classis Punicae persequendae procul ab Italia
6 ablegatum; duos praetores Sicilia atque Sardinia

occupatos, quarum neutra hoc tempore provincia
praetore egeat; M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne
hostem videret, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in
custodia habitum. Itaque hercule non Samnium 7
modo, quo iam tanquam trans Hiberum agro Poenis
concessum sit, sed Campanum Calenumque et Faler-
num agrum pervastatos esse, sedente Casilini dictatore
et legionibus populi Romani agrum suum tutante.
Exercitum cupientem pugnare et magistrum equitum 8
clausos prope intra vallum retentos; tanquam hostibus
captivis arma adempta. Tandem, ut abscesserit inde 9
dictator, ut obsidione liberatos, extra vallum egressos
fudisse ac fugasse hostes. Quas ob res, si antiquus 10
animus plebei Romanae esset, audaciter se laturum
fuisse de abrogando Q. Fabii imperio;
nunc modicam rogationem promulga-
turum de aequando magistri equitum
et dictatoris iure. Nec tamen ne ita quidem prius 11
mittendum ad exercitum Q. Fabium, quam consulem
in locum C. Flaminii suffecisset.

A bill is brought in to put Minucius on a level in power with Fabius.

Dictator contionibus se abstinuit in actione minime 12
populari. Ne in senatu quidem satis aequis auribus
audiebatur [tunc], quum hostem verbis extolleret bien-
niique clades per temeritatem atque inscientiam ducum 13
acceptas referret *et* magistro equitum, quod contra dic-
tum suum pugnasset, rationem diceret reddendam esse.
Si penes se summa imperii consiliique sit, propediem 14
effecturum, ut sciant homines, bono imperatore haud
magni fortunam momenti esse, mentem rationemque

15 dominari, et in tempore et sine ignominia servasse
exercitum, quam multa millia hostium occidisse, ma-
16 iorem gloriam esse. Huius generis orationibus frustra
habitis, et consule creato M. Atilio Regulo, ne praesens
de iure imperii dimicaret, pridie quam rogationis fe-
17 rendae dies adesset, nocte ad exercitum abiit. Luce
orta quum plebis concilium esset, magis tacita invidia
dictatoris favorque magistri equitum animos versabat,
quam satis audebant homines ad suadendum, quod
vulgo placebat, prodire, et favore superante auctoritas
18 tamen rogationi deerat. Unus inventus est suasor legis

which is passed with the support of C. Terentius Varro.

C. Terentius Varro, qui priore anno
praetor fuerat, loco non humili solum,
19 sed etiam sordido ortus. Patrem lanium
fuisse ferunt, ipsum institorem mercis, filioque hoc ipso
26 in servilia eius artis ministeria usum. Is iuvenis, ut
primum ex eo genere quaestus pecunia a patre relicta
2 animos ad spem liberalioris fortunae fecit, togaque et
forum placuere, proclamando pro sordidis hominibus
causisque adversus rem et famam bonorum primum in
3 notitiam populi, deinde ad honores pervenit, quaestur-
aque et duabus aedilitatibus, plebeia et curuli, post-
remo et praetura perfunctus, iam ad consulatus spem
4 quum attolleret animos, haud parum callide auram
favoris popularis ex dictatoria invidia petiit scitique
plebis unus gratiam tulit.

5 Omnes eam rogationem, quique Romae quique in
exercitu erant, aequi atque iniqui, praeter ipsum dicta-
6 torem in contumeliam eius latam acceperunt. Ipse,

qua gravitate animi criminantes se ad multitudinem
inimicos tulerat, eadem et populi in se saevientis iniu-
riam tulit; acceptisque in ipso itinere litteris senatus 7
de aequato imperio, satis fidens, haudquaquam cum im-
perii iure artem imperandi aequatam, cum invicto a
civibus hostibusque animo ad exercitum rediit. Mi- 27
nucius vero quum iam ante vix tolerabilis fuisset se-
cundis rebus ac favore vulgi, tum utique 2
immodice immodesteque non Hannibale
magis victo ab se quam Q. Fabio gloriari. Illum in 3
rebus asperis unicum ducem ac parem quaesitum Han-
nibali, maiorem minori, dictatorem magistro equitum,
quod nulla memoria habeat annalium, iussu populi
aequatum in eadem civitate, in qua magistri equitum
virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere soliti
sint; tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse. 4
Ergo secuturum se fortunam suam, si dictator in cunc-
tatione ac segnitie deorum hominumque iudicio dam-
nata perstaret. Itaque quo die primum congressus est 5
cum Q. Fabio, statuendum omnium primum ait esse,
quemadmodum imperio aequato utantur: se optimum 6
ducere, aut diebus alternis aut, si maiora intervalla
placerent, partitis temporibus alterius summum ius
imperiumque esse, ut par hosti non solum consilio, sed 7
viribus etiam esset, si quam occasionem rei gerendae
habuisset. Q. Fabio haudquaquam id placere: omnia 8
fortunam eam habitura, quamcunque temeritas collegae
habuisset; sibi communicatum cum illo, non ademp-
tum imperium esse; itaque se nunquam volentem 9

Minucius wishes to exert his newly acquired power,

parte, qua posset, rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum, nec se tempora aut dies imperii cum eo, exercitum divisurum, suisque consiliis, quoniam omnia non
10 liceret, quae posset, servaturum. Ita obtinuit, ut legiones, sicut consulibus mos esset, inter se dividerent. Prima et quarta Minucio,
11 secunda et tertia Fabio evenerunt. Item equites pari numero sociumque et Latini nominis auxilia diviserunt. Castris quoque se separari magister equitum voluit.

and takes sole command of half the army in a separate camp.

28 Duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit; neque enim quicquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallebat et perfugis multa indicantibus et
2 per suos explorantem: nam et liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo captaturum, et sol-
3 lertiae Fabii dimidium virium decessisse. Tumulus erat inter castra Minucii et Poenorum, quem qui occupasset, haud dubie iniquiorem erat hosti locum facturus.
4 Eum non tam capere sine certamine volebat Hannibal, quanquam id operae pretium erat, quam causam certaminis cum Minucio, quem procursurum ad obsis-
5 tendum satis sciebat, contrahere. Ager omnis medius erat prima specie inutilis insidiatori, quia non modo silvestre quicquam, sed ne vepribus quidem vestitum
6 habebat, re ipsa natus tegendis insidiis, eo magis quod in nuda valle nulla talis fraus timeri poterat; et erant in anfractibus cavae rupes, ut quaedam earum ducenos
7 armatos possent capere. In has latebras, quot quemque locum apte insidere poterant, quinque millia con-

He falls into a snare prepared for him by Hannibal

duntur peditum equitumque. Necubi tamen aut motus 8
alicuius temere egressi aut fulgor armorum fraudem in
valle tam aperta detegeret, missis paucis prima luce ad
capiendum, quem ante diximus, tumulum avertit oculos
hostium. Primo statim conspectu contempta paucitas, 9
ac sibi quisque deposcere pellendos inde hostes ac
locum capiendum; dux ipse inter stolidissimos
ferocissimosque ad arma vocat et vanis minis incre-
pat hostem. Principio levem armaturam [dimittit], 10
deinde conferto agmine mittit equites; postremo, quum
hostibus quoque subsidia mitti videret, instructis
legionibus procedit. Et Hannibal laborantibus suis 11
alia atque alia increscente certamine mittens auxilia
peditum equitumque iam iustam expleverat aciem, ac
totis utrinque viribus certatur. Prima levis armatura 12
Romanorum, praeoccupatum *ex* inferiore loco succedens
tumulum, pulsa detrusaque terrorem in succedentem
intulit equitem et ad signa legionum refugit. Peditum 13
acies inter perculsos impavida sola erat videbaturque,
si iusta ac directa pugna esset, haudquaquam impar
futura; tantum animorum fecerat prospere ante paucos
dies res gesta; sed exorti repente insidiatores eum 14
tumultum terroremque in latera utrinque ab tergoque
incursantes fecerunt, ut neque animus ad pugnam ne-
que ad fugam spes cuiquam superesset. Tum Fabius, **29**
primo clamore paventium audito, dein conspecta
procul turbata acie, "Ita est" inquit; "non celerius
quam timui, deprendit fortuna temeritatem. Fabio 2
aequatus imperio Hannibalem et virtute et fortuna

superiorem videt. Sed aliud iurgandi succensendique
tempus erit; nunc signa extra vallum proferte;
victoriam hosti extorqueamus, confessionem erroris
3 civibus." Iam magna ex parte caesis aliis, aliis

and is only saved by the timely succour of the legions of Fabius.

circumspectantibus fugam, Fabiana se
acies repente velut caelo demissa ad
4 auxilium ostendit. Itaque priusquam
ad coniectum teli veniret aut manum consere-
ret, et suos a fuga effusa et ab nimis feroci pugna
5 hostes continuit. Qui solutis ordinibus vage dissipati
erant, undique confugerunt ad integram aciem; qui
plures simul terga dederant, conversi in hostem vol-
ventesque orbem nunc sensim referre pedem, nunc
6 conglobati restare. Ac iam prope una acies facta erat
victi atque integri exercitus, inferebantque signa in
hostem, quum Poenus receptui cecinit, palam ferente
Hannibale, ab se Minucium, se ab Fabio victum.
7 Ita per variam fortunam diei maiore parte exacta,

This humbles the pride of Minucius who makes ample amends for his presumption.

quum in castra reditum esset, Minucius,
8 convocatis militibus, "Saepe ego" inquit
"audivi, milites, eum primum esse virum,
qui ipse consulat, quid in rem sit, secundum eum, qui
bene monenti obediat; qui nec ipse consulere nec
9 alteri parere sciat, eum extremi ingenii esse. Nobis
quoniam prima animi ingeniique negata sors est, se-
cundam ac mediam teneamus et, dum imperare disci-
10 mus, parere prudenti in animum inducamus. Castra
cum Fabio iungamus. Ad praetorium eius signa quum
tulerimus, ubi ego eum parentem appellavero, quod

beneficio eius erga nos ac maiestate eius dignum est,
vos, milites, eos, quorum vos modo arma *ac* dexterae 11
texerunt, patronos salutabitis, et, si nihil aliud, gra-
torum certe nobis animorum gloriam dies hic dederit."
Signo dato conclamatur inde, ut colligantur vasa. Pro- **30**
fecti et agmine incedentes *ad* dictatoris castra in ad-
mirationem et ipsum et omnes, qui circa erant, con-
verterunt. Ut constituta sunt ante tribunal signa, 2
progressus ante alios magister equitum, quum patrem
Fabium appellasset, circumfusosque militum eius totum
agmen patronos consalutasset, "Parentibus" inquit 3
"meis, dictator, quibus te modo nomine, quod fando
possum, aequavi, vitam tantum debeo, tibi quum meam
salutem, tum omnium horum. Itaque plebeiscitum, 4
quo oneratus *sum* magis quam honoratus, primus anti-
quo abrogoque et, quod tibi mihique [quod] exercitibus-
que his tuis, servato ac conservatori, sit felix, sub
imperium auspiciumque tuum redeo et signa haec le-
gionesque restituo. Tu, quaeso, placatus me magis- 5
terium equitum, hos ordines suos quemque tenere
iubeas." Tum dextrae interiunctae militesque, con- 6
tione dimissa, ab notis ignotisque benigne atque hos-
pitaliter invitati, laetusque dies ex admodum tristi
paulo ante ac prope exsecrabili factus. Romae, ut est 7
perlata fama rei gestae, dein litteris non magis ipsorum
imperatorum quam vulgo militum ex utroque exercitu
affirmata, pro se quisque Maximum laudibus ad caelum
ferre. Par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos 8
erat; ac tum demum sentire, cum Romanis atque in

9 Italia bellum esse; nam biennio ante adeo et duces
Romanos et milites spreverant, ut vix cum eadem
gente bellum esse crederent, cuius terribilem famam
10 a patribus accepissent. Hannibalem quoque ex acie
redeuntem dixisse ferunt, tandem eam nubem, quae
sedere in iugis montium solita sit, cum procella im-
brem dedisse.

31 Dum haec geruntur in Italia, Cn. Servilius Gemi-

Servilius lands on the coast of Africa for plunder, but is driven back with loss,

nus consul cum classe *centum viginti* na-
vium circumvectus Sardiniae et Corsicae
oram, et obsidibus utrinque acceptis, in
2 Africam transmisit, et priusquam in continentem
escensionem faceret, Menige insula vastata et ab in-
colentibus Cercinam, ne et ipsorum ureretur diripere-
turque ager, decem talentis argenti acceptis, ad litora
3 Africae accessit copiasque exposuit. Inde ad popu-
landum agrum ducti milites navalesque socii iuxta
effusi, ac si *in* insulis cultorum egentibus praedarentur.
4 Itaque in insidias temere illati, quum a frequentibus
palantes, ab locorum gnaris ignari circumvenirentur,
cum multa caede ac foeda fuga retro ad naves com-
5 pulsi sunt. Ad mille hominum, cum iis Sempronio
Blaeso quaestore amisso, classis ab litoribus hostium
6 plenis trepide soluta in Siciliam cursum tenuit, tradi-
taque Lilybaei T. Otacilio praetori, ut ab legato eius

and returns to take command of the legions of Fabius,

7 P. Sura Romam reduceretur. Ipse per
Siciliam pedibus profectus freto in Ita-
liam traiecit, litteris Q. Fabii accitus et
ipse et collega eius M. Atilius, ut exercitus ab se, ex-
acto iam prope semestri imperio, acciperent.

Omnium prope annales Fabium dictatorem adver- 8
sus Hannibalem rem gessisse tradunt;
Caelius etiam eum primum a populo crea-
tum dictatorem scribit. Sed et Caelium 9
et ceteros fugit, uni consuli Cn. Ser-
vilio, qui tum procul in Gallia provincia aberat, ius
fuisse dicendi dictatoris; quam moram quia exspec- 10
tare territa iam clade civitas non poterat, eo decur-
sum esse, ut a populo crearetur, qui pro dictatore esset;
res inde gestas gloriamque insignem ducis et augentes 11
titulum imaginis posteros, ut, qui pro dictatore *fuisset*
dictator crederetur, facile obtinuisse.

who is called dictator in the annals though he could not have been regularly appointed.

Consules Atilius Fabiano, Geminus Servilius Mi- 32
nuciano exercitu accepto, hibernaculis
mature communitis, *quod reliquum* au-
tumni erat, Fabii artibus cum summa
inter se concordia bellum gesserunt. Frumentatum 2
exeunti Hannibali diversis locis opportuni aderant,
carpentes agmen palatosque excipientes; in casum uni-
versae dimicationis, quam omnibus artibus petebat
hostis, non veniebant, eoque inopiae est redactus Han- 3
nibal, ut, nisi cum fugae specie abeundum ei fuisset,
Galliam repetiturus fuerit, nulla relicta spe alendi
exercitus in eis locis, si insequentes consules eisdem
artibus bellum gererent.

The Romans harass Hannibal at Gereonium without accepting battle.

Quum ad Gereonium iam hieme impediente con- 4
stitisset bellum, Neapolitani legati Romam
venere. Ab iis quadraginta paterae au-
reae magni ponderis in curiam illatae at-

Neapolis sends gifts and promises of loyal help.

que ita verba facta, ut dicerent, scire sese, populi
5 *Romani* aerarium bello exhauriri, et, quum iuxta pro urbibus agrisque sociorum ac pro capite atque arce
6 Italiae, urbe Romana, atque imperio geratur, aequum censuisse Neapolitanos, quod auri sibi quum ad templorum ornatum, tum ad subsidium fortunae a maioribus relictum foret, eo iuvare populum Roma-
7 num. Si quam opem in sese crederent, eodem studio fuisse oblaturos. Gratum sibi patres Romanos populumque facturum, si omnes res Neapolitanorum suas
8 duxissent, dignosque iudicaverint, ab quibus donum animo ac voluntate eorum, qui libentes darent, quam
9 re maius ampliusque acciperent. Legatis gratiae actae pro munificentia curaque; patera, quae ponderis minimi fuit, accepta.

Rome is not too much distracted by the war to take vigilant action towards the kings of Macedonia and Illyria, and also the Ligurians.

33 Per eosdem dies speculator Carthaginiensis, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprensus
2 praecisisque manibus dimissus, et servi quinque et viginti in crucem acti, quod in campo Martio coniurassent; indici data libertas et aeris gravis viginti millia.
3 Legati et ad Philippum Macedonum regem missi ad deposcendum Demetrium Pharium, qui bello victus
4 ad eum fugisset, et alii in Ligures ad expostulandum, quod Poenum opibus auxiliisque suis iuvissent, simul ad visendum ex propinquo, quae in Boiis atque Insubri-
5 bus gererentur. Ad Pineum quoque regem in Illyrios legati missi ad stipendium, cuius dies exierat, poscendum aut, si diem proferri vellet, obsides accipiendos.

Adeo, etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, nullius 6
usquam terrarum rei cura Romanos, ne longinquae
quidem, effugiebat. In religionem etiam venit, aedem 7
Concordiae, quam per seditionem militarem biennio
ante L. Manlius praetor in Gallia vovisset, locatam ad
id tempus non esse. Itaque duumviri ad eam rem 8
creati a M. Aemilio praetore urbano, C. Pupius et
Caeso Quinctius Flamininus, aedem in arce faciendam
locaverunt.

The consuls cannot return for the elections and a dictator is appointed and afterwards interreges for the purpose.

Ab eodem praetore ex senatus consulto litterae ad 9
consules missae, ut, si iis videretur, alter
eorum ad consules creandos Romam ve-
niret; se in eam diem, quam iussissent,
comitia edicturum. Ad haec *a* consuli- 10
bus rescriptum, sine detrimento rei publicae abscedi
non posse ab hoste; itaque per interregem comitia
habenda esse potius, quam consul alter a bello avocare-
tur. Patribus rectius visum est, dictatorem a consule 11
dici comitiorum habendorum causa. Dictus L. Vetu-
rius Philo M'. Pomponium Mathonem magistrum
equitum dixit. Iis vitio creatis iussisque die quarto 12
decimo se magistratu abdicare, ad interregnum *res*
rediit. Consulibus prorogatum in annum imperium. **34**
Interreges proditi sunt a patribus C. Claudius App.
filius Cento, inde P. Cornelius Asina. In eius inter-
regno comitia habita magno certamine patrum ac
plebis. C. Terentio Varroni, quem sui generis homi- 2
nem, plebi insectatione principum popularibusque
artibus conciliatum, ab Q. Fabii opibus et dictatorio

imperio concusso aliena invidia splendentem, vulgus
extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, patres summa ope
obstabant, ne se insectando sibi aequari assuescerent
3 homines. Q. Baebius Herennius tribunus plebis, cog-
natus C. Terentii, criminando non sena-
tum modo, sed etiam augures, quod dic-
tatorem prohibuissent comitia perficere,
per invidiam eorum favorem candidato suo concilia-
4 bat: Ab hominibus nobilibus, per multos annos bellum
quaerentibus, Hannibalem in Italiam adductum; ab
iisdem, quum debellari possit, fraude bellum trahi.
5 Quum quattuor legionibus universis pugnari posse
apparuisset eo, quod M. Minucius absente Fabio pros-
6 pere pugnasset, duas legiones, hosti ad caedem obiectas,
deinde ex ipsa caede ereptas, ut pater patronusque
appellaretur, qui prius vincere prohibuisset Romanos
7 quam vinci. Consules deinde Fabianis artibus, quum
debellare possent, bellum traxisse. Id foedus inter
omnes nobiles ictum, nec finem ante belli habituros,
quam consulem vere plebeium, id est, hominem novum
8 fecissent; nam plebeios nobiles iam eisdem initi-
atos esse sacris et contemnere plebem, ex quo contemni
9 *a* patribus desierint, coepisse. Cui non apparere, id
actum et quaesitum esse, ut interregnum iniretur, ut
10 in patrum potestate comitia essent? Id consules ambos
ad exercitum morando quaesisse; id postea, quia
invitis iis dictator esset dictus comitiorum causa, ex-
pugnatum esse, ut vitiosus dictator per augures fieret.
11 Habere igitur interregnum eos; consulatum unum

Discontent among the lower orders is fostered by the tribune Herennius,

certe plebis Romanae esse; populum liberum habiturum ac daturum ei, qui mature vincere quam diu imperare malit.

Quum his orationibus accensa plebs esset, tribus 35
patriciis petentibus, P. Cornelio Merenda, L. Manlio Vulsone, M. Aemilio
and C. Terentius is elected consul;
Lepido, duobus nobilibus iam familiarum plebei, C. 2
Atilio Serrano et Q. Aelio Paeto, quorum alter pontifex, alter augur erat, C. Terentius consul unus creatur,
ut in manu eius essent comitia rogando collegae. Tum 3
experta nobilitas, parum fuisse virium in competitoribus eius, L. Aemilium Paulum, qui cum M. Livio consul fuerat et damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, infestum
afterwards L. Aemilius Paulus.
plebei, diu ac multum recusantem ad petitionem compellit.
Is proximo comitiali die, concedentibus om- 4
nibus, qui cum Varrone certaverant, par magis in adversandum quam collega datur consuli. Inde praetorum comitia habita.
Creati M'. Pomponius Matho 5
et P. Furius *Philus;* Philo Romae iuri dicundo urbana sors, Pomponio inter cives Romanos et peregrinos
evenit; additi duo praetores, M. Claudius Marcellus 6
in Siciliam, L. Postumius Albinus in Galliam. Omnes 7
absentes creati sunt, nec cuiquam eorum, praeter Terentium consulem, mandatus honos, quem non iam antea gessisset, praeteritis aliquot fortibus ac strenuis viris, quia in tali tempore nulli novus magistratus videbatur mandandus.

Exercitus quoque multiplicati sunt; quantae autem 36

copiae peditum equitumque additae sint, adeo et

Larger armies are set on foot in the hope of bringing the war to a close,

numero et genere copiarum variant auctores, ut vix quicquam satis certum af-
2 firmare ausus sim. Decem millia novorum
militum alii scripta in supplementum, alii novas quat-
3 tuor legiones, ut octo legionibus rem gererent; numero
quoque peditum equitumque legiones auctas, millibus
peditum et centenis equitibus in singulas adiectis, ut
quina millia peditum, treceni equites essent, socii
duplicem numerum equitum darent, peditis aequarent,
4 septem et octoginta millia armatorum et ducentos in
castris Romanis *fuisse*, quum pugnatum ad Cannas est,
5 quidam auctores sunt. Illud haudquaquam discrepat,
maiore conatu atque impetu rem actam quam prioribus annis, quia spem, posse vinci hostem, dictator
praebuerat.

6 Ceterum priusquam signa ab urbe novae legiones

and the Sibylline books again consulted.

moverent, decemviri libros adire atque
inspicere iussi propter territos vulgo ho-
7 mines novis prodigiis. Nam et Romae in Aventino
et Ariciae nuntiatum erat sub idem tempus lapidibus
pluvisse, et multo cruore signa in Sabinis sudasse *et*
8 aquas fonte calido *gelidas* manasse; id quidem etiam,
quod saepius acciderat, magis terrebat; et in via fornicata, quae ad campum erat, aliquot homines de caelo
tacti exanimatique fuerant. Ea prodigia ex libris
9 procurata. Legati a Paesto pateras aureas Romam
attulerunt. Iis, sicut Neapolitanis, gratiae actae,
aurum non acceptum.

King Hiero sends large supplies of corn and a force of archers and slingers.

Per eosdem dies ab Hierone classis Ostia cum **37**
magno commeatu accessit. Legati in se- 2
natum introducti nuntiarunt, caedem C.
Flaminii consulis exercitusque allatam
adeo aegre tulisse regem Hieronem, ut nulla sua pro-
pria regnique sui clade moveri magis potuerit. Ita- 3
que, quamquam probe sciat, magnitudinem populi
Romani admirabiliorem prope adversis rebus quam
secundis esse, tamen se omnia, quibus a bonis fideli- 4
busque sociis bella iuvari soleant, misisse; quae ne
accipere abnuant, magno opere se patres conscriptos
orare. Iam omnium primum ominis causa Victoriam 5
auream pondo ducentum ac viginti afferre sese. Ac-
ciperent eam tenerentque et haberent propriam et
perpetuam. Advexisse etiam trecenta millia modium 6
tritici, ducenta hordei, ne commeatus deessent, et
quantum praeterea opus esset, quo iussissent, subvec-
turos. Milite atque equite scire nisi Romano La- 7
tinique nominis non uti populum Romanum; levium
armorum auxilia etiam externa vidisse in castris
Romanis. Itaque misisse mille sagittariorum ac fun- 8
ditorum, aptam manum adversus Baliares ac Mauros
pugnacesque alias missili telo gentes. Ad ea dona 9
consilium quoque addebant, ut praetor, cui provincia
Sicilia evenisset, classem in Africam traiiceret, ut et
hostes in terra sua bellum haberent, minusque laxa-
menti daretur iis ad auxilia Hannibali summittenda.
Ab senatu ita responsum regi est, virum bonum egre- 10
giumque socium Hieronem esse atque uno tenore, ex

quo in amicitiam populi Romani venerit, fidem co-
luisse ac rem Romanam omni tempore ac loco muni-
fice adiuvisse. Id perinde, ac deberet, gratum
11 populo Romano esse. Aurum et a civitatibus qui-
busdam allatum, gratia rei accepta, non accepisse
12 populum Romanum; Victoriam omenque accipere,
sedemque ei se divae dare dicare Capitolium, templum
Iovis optimi maximi. In ea arce urbis Romanae
sacratam volentem propitiamque, firmam ac stabilem
13 fore populo Romano. Funditores sagittariique et
frumentum traditum consulibus. Quinqueremes ad
centum viginti navium classem, quae cum T. Otacilio
propraetore in Sicilia erat, quinque et viginti additae,
permissumque est, ut, si e re publica censeret esse, in
Africam traiiceret.

The levies are raised with unusual solemnities.

38 Dilectu perfecto consules paucos morati dies, dum
2 ab sociis ac nomine Latino venirent milites. Tum,
quod nunquam antea factum erat, iure
iurando ab tribunis militum adacti mi-
3 lites; nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum
fuerat, iussu consulum conventuros neque iniussu
abituros, et ubi ad decuriandum aut centuriandum
convenissent, sua voluntate ipsi inter sese decuriati
4 equites, centuriati pedites coniurabant, sese fugae
atque formidinis ergo non abituros neque ex ordine
recessuros nisi teli sumendi aut petendi [et] aut
5 hostis feriendi aut civis servandi causa. Id ex volun-
tario inter ipsos foedere ad tribunos ac legitimam
iuris iurandi adactionem translatum.

The parting words of Varro are full of boastful arrogance.

Contiones, priusquam ab urbe signa moverentur, 6
consulis Varronis multae ac feroces fuere,
denuntiantis, bellum arcessitum in Italiam ab nobilibus mansurumque in visceribus rei publicae, si plures Fabios imperatores 7
haberet, se, quo die hostem vidisset, perfecturum. 8

Paulus is in a different mood

Collegae eius Pauli una, pridie quam
ex urbe proficisceretur, contio fuit,
verior quam gratior populo, qua nihil inclementer
in Varronem dictum nisi id modo, mirari se, [quod 9
ne] qui dux, priusquam aut suum aut hostium
exercitum, locorum situm, naturam regionis nosset,
iam nunc togatus in urbe sciret, quae sibi agenda
armato forent, et diem quoque praedicere posset, qua 10
cum hoste signis collatis esset dimicaturus; se, quae 11
consilia magis res dent hominibus quam homines
rebus, ea ante tempus immatura non praecepturum;
optare, ut, quae caute ac consulte gesta essent, satis
prospere evenirent; temeritatem, praeterquam quod 12
stulta sit, infelicem etiam ad id locorum fuisse. Et 13
sua sponte apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, et, quo id constantius perseveraret, Q. Fabius
Maximus sic eum proficiscentem allocutus fertur.

and listens to the earnest warnings of Fabius to be cautious,

"Si aut collegam, id quod mallem, tui similem, 39
L. Æmili, haberes aut tu collegae tui
esses similis, supervacanea esset oratio
mea; nam et duo boni consules, etiam 2
me indicente, omnia e re publica fide*que* vestra faceretis et mali nec mea verba auribus vestris nec

3 consilia animis acciperetis. Nunc et collegam tuum
et te talem virum intuenti mihi tecum omnis oratio
est, quem video nequicquam et virum bonum et
civem fore, si, altera parte claudente re publica, malis
4 consiliis idem ac bonis iuris et potestatis erit. Erras
enim, L. Paule, si tibi minus certaminis cum C. Te-
rentio quam cum Hannibale futurum censes; nescio
an infestior hic adversarius quam ille hostis maneat
5 te. Cum illo in acie tantum, cum hoc omnibus locis
ac temporibus certaturus es; adversus Hannibalem
legionesque eius tuis equitibus ac peditibus pugnan-
dum tibi erit, Varro dux tuis militibus te est oppug-
6 naturus. Ominis etiam tibi causa absit C. Flaminii
memoria. Tamen ille consul demum et in provincia
et ad exercitum coepit furere; hic, priusquam peteret
consulatum, deinde in petendo consulatu, nunc
quoque consul, priusquam castra videat aut hostem,
7 insanit. Et qui tantas iam nunc procellas proelia
atque acies iactando inter togatos ciet, quid inter
armatam iuventutem censes facturum et ubi ex-
8 templo res verba sequitur? Atqui si hic, quod
facturum se denuntiat, extemplo pugnaverit, aut ego
rem militarem, belli hoc genus, hostem hunc ignoro,
aut nobilior alius Trasumenno locus nostris cladibus
9 erit. Nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est, et
ego contemnendo potius quam appetendo gloriam
modum excesserim; sed ita res se habet: una ratio
belli gerendi adversus Hannibalem est, qua ego
10 gessi. Nec eventus modo hoc docet (stultorum iste

magister est), sed eadem ratio, quae fuit futuraque,
donec res eaedem manebunt, immutabilis est. In 11
Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro; omnia
circa plena civium ac sociorum sunt; armis, viris,
equis, commeatibus iuvant iuvabuntque: id iam 12
fidei documentum in adversis rebus nostris dederunt;
meliores, prudentiores, constantiores nos tempus
diesque facit. Hannibal contra in aliena, in hostili 13
est terra inter omnia inimica infestaque, procul ab
domo, ab patria; neque illi terra neque mari est pax;
nullae eum urbes accipiunt, nulla moenia; nihil
usquam sui videt, in diem rapto vivit; partem vix 14
tertiam exercitus eius habet, quem Hiberum amnem
traiecit; plures fame quam ferro absumpti; nec his
paucis iam victus suppeditat. Dubitas ergo, quin se- 15
dendo superaturi simus eum, qui senescat in dies, non
commeatus, non supplementum, non pecuniam habeat?
Quamdiu pro Gereonii, castelli Apuliae inopis, tan- 16
quam pro Carthaginis moenibus sedet? Sed ne ad- 17
versus te quidem de me gloriabor. Cn. Servilius atque
Atilius, proximi consules, vide, quemadmodum eum
ludificati sint. Haec una salutis est via, L. Paule,
quam difficilem infestamque cives tibi magis quam
hostes facient. Idem enim tui, quod hostium milites 18
volent; idem Varro consul Romanus, quod Hannibal
Poenus imperator cupiet. Duobus ducibus unus re-
sistas oportet. Resistes autem, *si* adversus famam
rumoresque hominum satis firmus steteris, si te neque
collegae vana gloria neque tua falsa infamia moverit.

19 Veritatem laborare nimis saepe aiunt, exstingui nun-
quam. *Vanam* gloriam qui spreverit, veram habebit.
20 Sine, timidum pro cauto, tardum pro considerato, im-
bellem pro perito belli vocent. Malo, te sapiens hostis
metuat, quam stulti cives laudent. Omnia audentem
contemnet Hannibal, nihil temere agentem metuet.
21 Nec ego, ut nihil agatur, *suadeo*, sed ut agentem te
ratio ducat, non fortuna; tuae potestatis semper tu
tuaque omnia sint; armatus intentusque sis; neque
occasioni tuae desis neque suam occasionem hosti des.
22 Omnia non properanti clara certaque erunt; festinatio
improvida est et caeca."

40 Adversus ea oratio consulis haud sane laeta fuit,
magis fatentis ea, quae diceret, vera quam
2 facilia factu esse. Dictatori magistrum
equitum intolerabilem fuisse; quid consuli adversus
collegam seditiosum ac temerarium virium atque auc-
3 toritatis fore? Se populare incendium priore consulatu
semustum effugisse; optare, ut omnia prospere eveni-
rent; sed si quid adversi caderet, hostium se telis
potius quam suffragiis iratorum civium caput obiec-
turum.

but is not sanguine of success.

4 Ab hoc sermone profectum Paulum tradunt, pro-
sequentibus primoribus patrum; plebeium consulem
sua plebes prosecuta, turba conspectior, quum dignitas
5 deesset. Ut in castra venerunt, permixto
novo exercitu ac vetere, castris bifariam
factis, ut nova minora essent propius
Hannibalem, in veteribus maior pars et omne robur

Hannibal hopes to tempt the Romans to a general engagement,

virium esset, consulum anni prioris M. Atilium, aeta- 6
tem excusantem, Romam miserunt, Geminum Ser-
vilium in minoribus castris legioni Romanae et socium
peditum equitumque duobus millibus praeficiunt.
Hannibal quanquam parte dimidia auctas hostium 7
copias cernebat, tamen adventu consulum mire gaudere.
Non solum enim nihil ex raptis in diem commeatibus 8
superabat, sed ne unde raperet quidem, quicquam
reliqui erat, omni undique frumento, postquam ager
parum tutus erat, in urbes munitas convecto, ut vix 9
decem dierum, quod compertum postea est, frumentum
superesset, Hispanorumque ob inopiam transitio parata
fuerit, si maturitas temporum exspectata foret.

Ceterum temeritati consulis ac praepropero ingenio **41**
materiam etiam fortuna dedit, quod in
prohibendis praedatoribus tumultuario
proelio ac procursu magis militum quam
ex praeparato aut iussu imperatorum orto haudquaquam
par Poenis dimicatio fuit. Ad mille et septingenti caesi, 2
non plus centum Romanorum sociorumque occisis.
Ceterum victoribus effuse sequentibus metu insidiarum
obstitit Paulus consul, cuius eo die (nam alternis im-
peritabant) imperium erat, Varrone indignante ac 3
vociferante, emissum hostem e manibus debellarique,
ni cessatum foret, potuisse. Hannibal id damnum 4
haud aegerrime pati; quin potius credere, velut ines-
catam temeritatem ferocioris consulis ac novorum
maxime militum esse. Et omnia ei hostium haud 5
secus quam sua nota erant: dissimiles discordesque

especially after they had gained some successes in skirmishing.

imperitare, duas prope partes tironum militum in ex-
6 ercitu esse. Itaque locum et tempus insidiis aptum
He lays a trap for them,
se habere ratus, nocte proxima, nihil prae-
ter arma ferente secum milite, castra
plena omnis fortunae publicae privataeque relinquit,
7 transque proximos montes laeva pedites instructos
condit, dextra equites, impedimenta per convallem
8 mediam traducit, ut diripiendis velut desertis fuga
dominorum castris occupatum impeditumque hostem
9 opprimeret. Crebri relicti in castris ignes, ut fides
fieret, dum ipse longius spatium fuga praeciperet, falsa
imagine castrorum, sicut Fabium priore anno frus-
42 tratus esset, tenere in locis consules voluisse. Ubi
illuxit, subductae primo stationes, deinde propius ade-
2 untibus insolitum silentium admirationem fecit. Iam
satis comperta solitudine in castris, concursus fit ad
praetoria consulum nuntiantium fugam hostium adeo
trepidam, ut tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerint,
quoque fuga obscurior esset, crebros etiam relictos
3 ignes. Clamor inde ortus, ut signa proferri iuberent
ducerentque ad persequendos hostes ac protinus castra
into which they nearly fall in spite of the caution of Paulus.
diripienda. Et consul alter velut unus
4 turbae militaris erat; Paulus etiam at-
que etiam dicere providendum praecaven-
dumque esse; postremo, quum aliter neque seditionem
neque ducem seditionis sustinere posset, Marium Sta-
tilium praefectum cum turma Lucana exploratum
5 mittit. Qui ubi adequitavit portis, subsistere extra
munimenta ceteris iussis, ipse cum duobus equitibus

vallum intravit, speculatusque omnia cum cura re-
nuntiat, insidias profecto esse; ignes in parte castro- 6
rum, quae vergat ad hostem, relictos; tabernacula
aperta et omnia cara in promptu relicta; argentum
quibusdam locis temere per vias vel*ut* obiectum ad
praedam vidisse. Quae ad deterrendos a cupiditate 7
animos nuntiata erant, ea accenderunt, et clamore orto
a militibus, ni signum detur, sine ducibus ituros, haud-
quaquam dux defuit; nam extemplo Varro signum
dedit proficiscendi. Paulus, quum ei sua sponte cunc- 8
tanti pulli quoque auspicio non addixissent, nuntiari
iam efferenti porta signa collegae iussit. Quod quan- 9
quam Varro aegre est passus, Flaminii tamen recens
casus Claudiique consulis primo Punico bello memo-
rata navalis clades religionem animo incussit. Di 10
prope ipsi eo die magis distulere quam prohibuere
imminentem pestem Romanis; nam forte ita evenit,
ut, quum referri signa in castra iubenti consuli milites
non parerent, servi duo, Formiani unus, alter Sidicini 11
equitis, qui Servilio atque Atilio consulibus inter pabu-
latores excepti a Numidis fuerant, profugerent eo die
ad dominos; deductique ad consules nuntiant, omnem
exercitum Hannibalis trans proximos montes sedere in
insidiis. Horum opportunus adventus consules imperii 12
potentes fecit, quum ambitio alterius suam primum
apud eos prava indulgentia maiestatem solvisset.

Hannibal postquam motos magis inconsulte Ro- **43**
manos quam ad ultimum temere evectos
vidit, nequicquam detecta fraude in cas-

Want of supplies forces him to retire to Cannae.

2 tra rediit. Ibi plures dies propter inopiam frumenti
manere nequit, novaque consilia in dies non apud
milites solum mixtos ex colluvione omnium gentium,
3 sed etiam apud ducem ipsum oriebantur. Nam quum
initio fremitus, deinde aperta vociferatio fuisset ex-
poscentium stipendium debitum querentiumque an-
nonam primo, postremo famem, et mercenarios milites,
maxime Hispani generis, de transitione cepisse con-
4 silium fama esset, ipse etiam interdum Hannibal de
fuga in Galliam dicitur agitasse, ita ut, relicto peditatu
5 omni, cum equitibus se proriperet. Quum haec con-
silia atque hic habitus animorum esset in castris,
movere inde statuit in calidiora atque eo maturiora
messibus Apuliae loca, simul *ut*, quo longius ab hoste
recessisset, transfugia impeditiora levibus ingeniis es-
6 sent. Profectus est nocte ignibus similiter factis ta-
bernaculisque paucis in speciem relictis, ut insidiarum
7 par priori metus contineret Romanos. Sed per eun-
dem Lucanum Statilium omnibus ultra castra transque
montes exploratis, quum relatum esset, visum procul
hostium agmen, tum de insequendo eo consilia agitari
8 coepta. Quum utriusque consulis eadem, quae ante
semper, fuisset sententia, ceterum Varroni fere omnes,
Paulo nemo praeter Servilium, prioris anni consulem,
9 assentiretur, maioris partis sententia ad nobilitandas
10 clade Romana Cannas urgente fato profecti sunt.
Prope eum vicum Hannibal castra posuerat aversa
a Vulturno vento, qui campis torridis siccitate
11 nubes pulveris vehit. Id quum ipsis castris per

commodum fuit, tum salutare praecipue futurum erat, quum aciem dirigerent, ipsi aversi, terga tantum afflante vento, in occaecatum pulvere offuso hostem pugnaturi.

whither the Romans follow him, though with divided counsels.

Consules, satis exploratis itineribus, sequentes 44
Poenum, ut ventum ad Cannas est et in conspectu
Poenum habebant, bina castra communiunt, eodem
ferme intervallo, quo ad Gereonium, sicut
ante, copiis divisis. Aufidus amnis, utris- 2
que castris affluens, aditum aquatoribus
ex sua cuiusque opportunitate haud sine certamine
dabat; ex minoribus tamen castris, quae posita trans 3
Aufidum erant, liberius aquabantur Romani, quia ripa
ulterior nullum habebat hostium praesidium. Hanni- 4
bal spem nanctus, locis natis ad equestrem pugnam,
qua parte virium invictus erat, facturos copiam pug-
nandi consules, dirigit aciem lacessitque Numidarum
procursatione hostes. Inde rursus sollicitari seditione 5
militari ac discordia consulum Romana castra, quum
Paulus Semproniique et Flaminii temeritatem Varro-
ni, Varro *Paulo* speciosum timidis ac segnibus ducibus
exemplum Fabium obiiceret, testareturque deos homi- 6
nesque hic, nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hanni-
bal iam vel*ut* usu cepisset Italiam; se constrictum a
collega teneri; ferrum atque arma iratis et pugnare
cupientibus adimi militibus; ille, si quid proiectis ac 7
proditis ad inconsultam atque improvidam pugnam
legionibus accideret, se omnis culpae exsortem, omnis
eventus participem fore diceret; videret, ut, quibus

lingua *tam* prompta ac temeraria, aeque in pugna vigerent manus.

45 Dum altercationibus magis quam consiliis tempus teritur, Hannibal ex acie, quam ad multum diei tenuerat instructam, quum in

The Punic skirmishers harass the Romans,

2 castra ceteras reciperet copias, Numidas ad invadendos ex minoribus castris Romanorum aquatores trans flu-
3 men mittit. Quam inconditam turbam quum vixdum in ripam egressi clamore ac tumultu fugassent, *in* stationem quoque pro vallo locatam atque ipsas prope
4 portas evecti sunt. Id vero *adeo* indignum visum, ab tumultuario auxilio iam etiam castra Romana terreri, ut ea modo una causa, ne extemplo transirent flumen dirigerentque aciem, tenuerit Romanos, quod summa
5 imperii eo die penes Paulum fuerit. Itaque postero die Varro, cui sors eius diei imperii erat, nihil consulto collega signum proposuit

and Varro insists on offering battle

instructasque copias flumen traduxit, sequente Paulo, quia magis non probare quam non adiuvare consilium
6 poterat. Transgressi flumen eas quoque, quas in castris minoribus habuerant, copias suis adiungunt atque ita instruunt aciem: in dextro cornu (id erat flumini
7 propius) Romanos equites locant, deinde pedites; laevum cornu extremi equites sociorum, intra pedites, ad medium iuncti legionibus Romanis, tenuerunt; iaculatores cum ceteris levium armorum auxiliis prima
8 acies facta. Consules cornua tenuere, Terentius laevum, Aemilius dextrum; Gemino Servilio media pugna tuenda data.

Hannibal luce prima, Baliaribus levique alia arma- **46**
tura praemissa, transgressus flumen, ut
quosque traduxerat, ita in acie locabat,

for which Hannibal is prepared.

Gallos Hispanosque equites prope ripam laevo in cornu 2
adversus Romanum equitatum; dextrum cornu Numi- 3
dis equitibus datum, media acie peditibus firmata, ita
ut Afrorum utraque cornua essent, interponerentur his
medii Galli atque Hispani. Afros Romanam magna 4
ex parte crederes aciem; ita armati erant armis et ad
Trebiam, ceterum magna ex parte ad Trasumennum
captis. Gallis Hispanisque scuta eiusdem formae fere 5
erant, dispares ac dissimiles gladii, Gallis praelongi ac
sine mucronibus, Hispano, punctim magis quam caesim
assueto petere hostem, brevitate habiles et cum mucro-
nibus. Ante alios habitus gentium harum quum mag-
nitudine corporum, tum specie terribilis erat: Galli 6
super umbilicum erant nudi; Hispani linteis praetextis
purpura tunicis, candore miro fulgentibus, constiterant.
Numerus omnium peditum, qui tum steterunt in acie,
millium fuit quadraginta, decem equitum. Duces 7
cornibus praeerant sinistro Hasdrubal, dextro Mahar-
bal; mediam aciem Hannibal ipse cum fratre Magone
tenuit. Sol seu de industria ita locatis, seu quod forte 8
ita stetere, peropportune utrique parti obliquus erat,
Romanis in meridiem, Poenis in septentrionem versis;
ventus (Vulturnum regionis incolae vocant) adversus 9
Romanis coortus multo pulvere in ipsa ora volvendo
prospectum ademit.

Clamore sublato, procursum *ab* auxiliis et pugna **47**

The Romans are outmanoeuvred at Cannae,

levibus primum armis commissa; deinde equitum Gal-
lorum Hispanorum*que* laevum cornu cum
dextro Romano concurrit, minime equestris
2 more pugnae; frontibus enim adversis concurrendum
erat, quia, nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio,
3 hinc amnis hinc peditum acies claudebant. In directum
utrinque nitentes, stantibus ac confertis postremo turba
equis, vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. Pedestre
magna iam ex parte certamen factum erat; acrius
tamen quam diutius pugnatum est, pulsique Romani
4 equites terga vertunt. Sub equestris finem certaminis
coorta est peditum pugna, primo et viribus et animis par,
5 dum constabant ordines Gallis Hispanisque; tandem
Romani, diu ac saepe connisi, obliqua fronte acieque
densa impulere hostium cuneum nimis tenuem eoque
6 parum validum, a cetera prominentem acie. Impulsis
deinde ac trepide referentibus pedem institere
ac tenore uno per praeceps pavore fugientium agmen
in mediam primum aciem illati, postremo nullo
7 resistente ad subsidia Afrorum pervenerunt, qui
utrinque reductis alis constiterant, media, qua Galli
Hispanique steterant, aliquantum prominente acie.
8 Qui cuneus ut pulsus aequavit frontem primum, dein
cedendo etiam sinum in medio dedit, Afri circa iam
cornua fecerant, irruentibusque incaute in medium
Romanis circumdedere illas; mox cornua extendendo
9 clausere et ab tergo hostes. Hinc Romani, defúncti
nequicquam proelio uno, omissis Gallis Hispanisque,
10 quorum terga ceciderant, adversus Afros integram

pugnam ineunt, non tantum eo iniquam, quod inclusi 10
adversus circumfusos, sed etiam quod fessi cum
recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant.

Iam et sinistro cornu Romano, ubi sociorum equites 48
adversus Numidas steterant, consertum proelium erat,
segne primo et a Punica coeptum fraude. Quingenti 2
ferme Numidae, praeter solita arma telaque gladios oc-
cultos sub loricis habentes, specie transfugarum quum
ab suis parmas post terga habentes adequitassent, re- 3
pente ex equis desiliunt, parmisque et iaculis ante
pedes hostium proiectis, in mediam aciem accepti duc-
tique ad ultimos considere ab tergo iubentur. Ac dum
proelium ab omni parte conseritur, quieti manserunt;
postquam omnium animos oculosque occupaverat cer- 4
tamen, tum arreptis scutis, quae passim inter acervos
caesorum corporum strata erant, aversam adoriuntur
Romanam aciem, tergaque ferientes ac poplites caedentes
stragem ingentem ac maiorem aliquanto pavorem ac
tumultum fecerunt. Quum alibi terror ac fuga, 5
alibi pertinax in mala iam spe proelium esset, Hasdru-
bal, qui ea parte praeerat, subductos ex media acie
Numidas, quia segnis eorum cum adversis pugna erat,
ad persequendos passim fugientes mittit, Hispanos et 6
Gallos equites Afris prope iam fessis caede magis quam
pugna adiungit.

Parte altera pugnae Paulus, quanquam primo statim 49
proelio funda graviter ictus fuerat, tamen 2
et occurrit saepe cum confertis Hannibali
et aliquot locis proelium restituit, prote-

and completely defeated with the loss of Paulus and nearly all the army.

3 gentibus eum equitibus Romanis, omissis postremo
equis, quia consulem et ad regendum equum vires defi-
ciebant. Tum renuntianti cuidam, iussisse consulem
ad pedes descendere equites, dixisse Hannibalem fe-
4 runt: "Quam mallem, vinctos mihi traderet." Equi-
tum pedestre proelium, quale iam haud dubia hostium
victoria, fuit, quum victi mori in vestigio mallent quam
fugere, victores morantibus victoriam irati trucidarent,
5 quos pellere non poterant. Pepulerunt tamen iam
paucos superantes et labore ac vulneribus fessos. Inde
dissipati omnes sunt, equosque ad fugam, qui poterant,
6 repetebant. Cn. Lentulus tribunus militum quum
praetervehens equo sedentem in saxo cruore oppletum
7 consulem vidisset, "L. Aemili" inquit, "quem unum
insontem culpae cladis hodiernae dei respicere debent,
cape hunc equum, dum et tibi virium aliquid superest
8 *et* comes ego te tollere possum ac protegere. Ne funes-
tam hanc pugnam morte consulis feceris; etiam sine
9 hoc lacrimarum satis luctusque est." Ad ea consul:
"Tu quidem, Cn. Corneli, macte virtute esto; sed cave,
frustra miserando exiguum tempus e manibus hostium;
10 evadendi absumas. Abi, nuntia publice patribus, ur-
bem Romanam muniant ac, priusquam hostis victor
advenit, praesidiis firment; privatim Q. Fabio L.
Aemilium praeceptorum eius memorem et vixisse adhuc
11 et mori. Me in hac strage militum meorum patere ex-
spirare, ne aut reus iterum e consulatu sim aut accu-
sator collegae existam, ut alieno crimine innocentiam
12 meam protegam." Haec eos agentes prius turba fu-

gientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere; consulem
ignorantes, quis esset, obruere telis, Lentulum inter
tumultum abripuit equus. Tum undique effuse fugi- 13
unt. Septem millia hominum in minora castra, decem
in maiora, duo ferme in vicum ipsum Cannas perfu-
gerunt, qui extemplo a Carthalone atque equitibus
nullo munimento tegente vicum, circumventi sunt.
Consul alter, seu forte seu consilio nulli fugientium 14
insertus agmini, cum quinquaginta fere equitibus Ve-
nusiam perfugit. Quadraginta quinque millia quin- 15
genti pedites, duo millia septingenti equites, †et tanta
prope civium sociorumque pars, caesi dicuntur; in his
ambo consulum quaestores, L. Atilius et L. Furius
Bibaculus, et undetriginta tribuni militum, consulares 16
quidam praetoriique et aedilicii (inter eos Cn. Servilium
Geminum et M. Minucium numerant, qui magister
equitum priore anno, aliquot annis ante *consul* fuerat), 17
octoginta praeterea aut senatores aut qui eos magis-
tratus gessissent, unde in senatum legi deberent, quum
sua voluntate milites in legionibus facti essent. Capta 18
eo proelio tria millia peditum et equites mille et quin-
genti dicuntur.

Haec est pugna *Cannensis*, Aliensi cladi nobilitate **50**
par, ceterum ut illis, quae post pugnam accidere, levior, 2
quia ab hoste est cessatum, sic strage exercitus gravior
foediorque. Fuga namque ad Aliam sicut urbem pro- 3
didit, ita exercitum servavit; ad Cannas fugientem
consulem vix quinquaginta secuti sunt, alterius mori-
entis prope totus exercitus fuit.

4 Binis in castris quum multitudo semiermis sine
Some of the survivors make their way to Canusium,
ducibus esset, nuntium, qui in maioribus
erant, mittunt, dum proelio, deinde ex
laetitia epulis fatigatos quies nocturna hostes premeret,
ut ad se transirent: uno agmine Canusium abituros
5 esse. Eam sententiam alii totam aspernari; cur enim
illos, qui se arcessant, ipsos non venire, quum aeque
coniungi possent? quia videlicet plena hostium omnia
in medio essent, et aliorum quam sua corpora tanto
6 periculo mallent obiicere. Aliis non tam sententia
displicere quam animus deesse. P. Sempronius Tuditanus
tribunus militum "Capi ergo mavultis" inquit
"ab avarissimo et crudelissimo hoste, aestimarique
capita vestra et exquiri pretia ab interrogantibus, Ro-
7 manus civis sis an Latinus socius, ut ex tua contumelia
et miseria alteri honos quaeratur? Non tu, si
quidem L. Aemilii consulis, qui se bene mori quam
turpiter vivere maluit, et tot fortissimorum virorum,
8 qui circa eum cumulati iacent, cives estis. Sed antequam
opprimit lux maioraque hostium agmina obsaepiunt
iter, per hos, qui inordinati atque incompositi
9 obstrepunt portis, erumpamus. Ferro atque audacia
via fit quamvis per confertos hostes. Cuneo quidem
hoc laxum atque solutum agmen, ut si nihil obstet,
disiicias. Itaque ite mecum, qui et vosmet ipsos et
10 rem publicam salvam vultis." Haec ubi dicta dedit,
stringit gladium, cuneoque facto per medios vadit hostes,
et, quum in latus dextrum, quod patebat,
11 Numidae iacularentur, translatis in dextrum scutis,

in maiora castra ad sexcentos evaserunt, atque inde
protinus, alio magno agmine adiuncto, Canusium
incolumes perveniunt. Haec apud victos magis im- 12
petu animorum, quem ingenium suum cuique aut fors
dabat, quam ex consilio ipsorum aut imperio cuius-
quam agebantur.

Hannibali victori quum ceteri circumfusi gratula- **51**
rentur suaderentque, ut, tanto perfunctus
bello, diei quod reliquum esset noctisque
insequentis quietem et ipse sibi sumeret et fessis
daret militibus, Maharbal praefectus equitum, minime 2
cessandum ratus, "Immo ut, quid hac pugna sit
actum, scias, die quinto," inquit "victor in Capitolio
epulaberis. Sequere; cum equite, ut prius venisse
quam venturum sciant, praecedam." Hannibali nimis 3
laeta res est visa maiorque, quam ut eam statim
capere animo posset. Itaque voluntatem se laudare
Maharbalis ait; ad consilium pensandum temporis
opus esse. Tum Maharbal: "Non omnia nimirum 4
eidem di dedere. Vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria
uti nescis." Mora eius diei satis creditur saluti
fuisse urbi atque imperio.

while the conquerors rest after their labour.

Postero die, ubi primum illuxit, ad spolia legenda 5
foedamque etiam hostibus spectandam stragem
exeunt. Iacebant tot Romanorum millia, pedites 6
passim equitesque, ut quem cuique fors aut pugna
iunxerat aut fuga; assurgentes quidam ex strage
media cruenti, quos stricta matutino frigore excita-
verant vulnera, ab hoste oppressi sunt; quosdam et 7

iacentes vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque in-
venerunt, nudantes cervicem iugulumque et reliquum
8 sanguinem iubentes haurire; inventi quidam sunt
mersis in effossam terram capitibus, quos sibi ipsos
fecisse foveas obruentesque ora superiecta humo
9 interclusisse spiritum apparebat. Praecipue convertit
omnes substratus Numida mortuo superincubanti
Romano vivus, naso auribusque laceratis, quum,
manibus ad capiendum telum inutilibus, in rabiem
ira versa, laniando dentibus hostem exspirasset.

Some surrender the next day in their camp where they had taken refuge.

52 Spoliis ad multum diei lectis, Hannibal ad minora
ducit castra oppugnanda, et omnium pri-
mum brachio obiecto flumine eos exclu-
2 dit; ceterum ab omnibus labore, vigiliis,
vulneribus etiam fessis maturior ipsius spe deditio
est facta. Pacti, ut arma atque equos traderent, in
capita Romana trecenis nummis quadrigatis, in socios
3 ducenis, in servos centenis, et ut eo pretio persoluto
cum singulis abirent vestimentis, in castra hostes
acceperunt, traditique in custodiam omnes sunt,
4 seorsum cives sociique. Dum ibi tempus teritur,
interea quum ex maioribus castris, quibus satis virium
et animi fuit, ad quattuor millia hominum et ducenti
equites, alii agmine, alii palati passim per agros, quod
haud minus tutum erat, Canusium perfugissent, castra
ipsa ab sauciis timidisque eadem condicione, qua
5 altera, tradita hosti. Praeda ingens parta est, et
praeter equos virosque et si quid argenti (quod pluri-
mum in phaleris equorum erat; nam ad vescendum

facto perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur) omnis
cetera praeda diripienda data est. Tum sepeliendi 6
causa conferri in unum corpora suorum iussit; ad
octo millia fuisse dicuntur fortissimorum virorum.
Consulem quoque Romanum conquisitum sepultumque, quidam auctores sunt.

Eos, qui Canusium perfugerant, mulier Apula 7
nomine Busa, genere clara ac divitiis, moenibus tantum tectisque a Canusinis acceptos, frumento, veste,
viatico etiam iuvit, pro qua ei munificentia postea,
bello perfecto, ab senatu honores habiti sunt. Cete- **53**
rum quum ibi tribuni militum quattuor essent, Fabius
Maximus de legione prima, cuius pater
priore anno dictator fuerat, et de legione 2
secunda L. Publicius Bibulus et P. Cornelius Scipio et de legione tertia App.
Claudius Pulcher, qui proxime aedilis fuerat, omnium 3
consensu ad. P. Scipionem admodum *adolescentem et
ad* App. Claudium summa imperii delata est.
Quibus consultantibus inter paucos de summa rerum 4
nuntiat P. Furius Philus, consularis viri filius, nequicquam eos perditam spem fovere; desperatam comploratamque rem esse publicam; nobiles iuvenes 5
quosdam, quorum principem L. Caecilium Metellum,
mare ac naves spectare, ut deserta Italia ad regum
aliquem transfugiant. Quod malum, praeterquam 6
atrox, super tot clades etiam novum, quum stupore
ac miraculo torpidos defixisset, qui aderant, et consilium advocandum de eo censerent, negat consilii

Projects of emigration among the young nobles at Canusium are checked by the energy of P. Cornelius Scipio.

rem esse Scipio invenis, fatalis dux huiusce belli.
7 Audendum atque agendum, non consultandum ait in
tanto malo esse. Irent secum extemplo armati, qui
8 rem publicam salvam vellent; nulla verius, quam ubi
9 ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse. Pergit ire
sequentibus paucis in hospitium Metelli et, quum
concilium ibi iuvenum, de quibus allatum erat, in-
venisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio,
10 "Ex mei animi sententia" inquit, "ut ego rem pub-
licam populi Romani non deseram neque alium civem
11 Romanum deserere patiar; si sciens fallo, tum me,
Iuppiter optime maxime, domum, familiam remque
12 meam pessimo leto afficias. In haec verba, L. Caecili,
iures postulo ceterique, qui adestis. Qui non iura-
13 verit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat." Haud
secus pavidi, quam si victorem Hannibalem cernerent,
iurant omnes custodiendosque semet ipsos Scipioni
tradunt.

54 Eo tempore, quo haec Canusii agebantur, Venusiam

Varro and the stragglers at Venusia rejoin their comrades at Canusium.

ad consulem ad quattuor millia et quin-
genti pedites equitesque, qui sparsi fuga
2 per agros fuerant, pervenere. Eos omnes
Venusini per familias benigne accipiendos curan-
dosque quum divisissent, in singulos equites togas et
tunicas et quadrigatos nummos quinos vicenos, et
pediti denos, et arma, quibus deerant, dederunt,
3 ceteraque publice ac privatim hospitaliter facta cer-
tatumque, ne a muliere Canusina populus Venusinus
4 officiis vinceretur. Sed gravius onus Busae multi-

tudo faciebat; et iam ad decem millia hominum 5
erant, Appiusque et Scipio postquam incolumem
esse alterum consulem acceperunt, nuntium extemplo
mittunt, quantae secum peditum equitumque copiae
essent, sciscitatumque simul, utrum Venusiam adduci
exercitum an manere iuberet Canusii. Varro ipse 6
Canusium copias traduxit; et iam aliqua species
consularis exercitus erat moenibusque se certe, si non
armis, ab hoste videbantur defensuri.

Romam ne has quidem reliquias superesse civium 7
sociorumque, sed occidione occisum cum
duobus *consulibus* exercitum deletasque

The panic at Rome was unexampled.

omnes copias allatum fuerat. Nunquam salva urbe 8
tantum pavoris tumultusque intra moenia Romana
fuit. Itaque succumbam oneri neque aggrediar nar-
rare, quae edissertando minora vero faciam. Consule 9
exercituque ad Trasumennum priore anno amisso, non
vulnus super vulnus, sed multiplex clades, cum duo-
bus consulibus duo consulares exercitus amissi nuntia-
bantur, nec ulla iam castra Romana nec ducem nec
militem esse; Hannibalis Apuliam, Samnium ac iam 10
prope totam Italiam factam. Nulla profecto alia gens
tanta mole cladis non obruta esset. Compares *scilicet* 11
cladem ad Aegates insulas Carthaginiensium proelio
navali acceptam, qua fracti Sicilia ac Sardinia cessere
et vectigales ac stipendiarios fieri se passi sunt, aut
pugnam adversam in Africa, cui postea hic ipse Han-
nibal succubuit; nulla ex parte comparandae sunt, nisi
quod minore animo latae sunt.

55 P. Furius Philus et M'. Pomponius praetores senatum in curiam Hostiliam vocaverunt, ut

The senate deliberates in the midst of universal mourning and confusion,

2 de urbis custodia consulerent; neque enim dubitabant, deletis exercitibus hostem ad oppugnandam Romam, quod unum opus belli
3 restaret, venturum. Quum in malis sicuti ingentibus, ita ignotis ne consilium quidem satis expedirent, obstreperetque clamor lamentantium mulierum et, nondum palamfacto, vivi mortuique per omnes paene
4 domos promiscue complorarentur, tum Q. Fabius Maximus censuit, equites expeditos et Appia et Latina via mittendos, qui obvios percontando (aliquos profecto ex fuga passim dissipatos fore) referant, quae fortuna
5 consulum atque exercituum sit et, si quid dii immortales, miseriti imperii, reliquum Romani nominis fecerint, ubi eae copiae sint; quo se Hannibal post proelium
6 contulerit, quid paret, quid agat acturusque sit. Haec exploranda noscendaque per impigros iuvenes esse; illud per patres ipsos agendum, quoniam magistratuum parum sit, ut tumultum ac trepidationem in urbe tollant, matronas publico arceant continerique intra
7 suum quamque limen cogant, comploratus familiarum coerceant, silentium per urbem faciant, nuntios rerum omnium ad praetores deducendos curent, suae quisque fortunae domi auctorem exspectent,
8 custodesque praeterea ad portas ponant, qui prohibeant quemquam egredi urbe, cogantque homines nullam nisi urbe ac moenibus salvis salutem sperare. Ubi conticuerit tumultus, tum in curiam

patres revocandos consulendumque de urbis custodia esse.

and receives letters from Varro and news of danger and distress from Sicily.

Quum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, 56
summotaque foro *per* magistratus turba,
patres diversi ad sedandos tumultus dis-
cessissent, tum demum litterae a C. Te-
rentio consule allatae sunt: L. Aemilium consulem ex- 2
ercitumque caesum; sese Canusii esse, reliquias tantae
cladis velut ex naufragio colligentem; ad decem millia
militum ferme esse incompositorum inordinatorumque;
Poenum sedere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis prae- 3
daque alia nec victoris animo nec magni ducis more
nundinantem. Tum privatae quoque per domos clades 4
vulgatae sunt, adeoque totam urbem opplevit luctus,
ut sacrum anniversarium Cereris intermissum sit, quia
nec lugentibus id facere est fas nec ulla in illa tem-
pestate matrona expers luctus fuerat. Itaque ne ob 5
eandem causam alia quoque sacra publica aut privata
desererentur, senatus consulto diebus triginta luctus
est finitus. Ceterum quum, sedato urbis tumultu, re- 6
vocati in curiam patres essent, aliae insuper ex Sicilia
litterae allatae sunt ab T. Otacilio propraetore, regnum
Hieronis classe Punica vastari; cui quum opem im- 7
ploranti ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse, aliam classem
ad Aegates insulas stare paratam instructamque, ut,
ubi se versum ad tuendam Syracusanam oram Poeni 8
sensissent, Lilybaeum extemplo provinciamque aliam
Romanam aggrederentur; itaque classe opus esse, si
regem socium Siciliamque tueri vellent.

Under the pressure of religious fear they resort to human sacrifice.

57 Litteris consulis praetorisque *lectis, censuerunt prae-*
torem M. Claudium, qui classi ad Ostiam
stanti praeesset, Canusium ad exercitum
mittendum, scribendumque consuli, ut,
quum praetori exercitum tradidisset, primo quoque
tempore, quantum per commodum rei publicae fieri
2 posset, Romam veniret. Territi etiam super tantas
clades quum ceteris prodigiis, tum quod duae Vestales
eo anno, Opimia atque Floronia, stupri compertae et
altera sub terra, uti mos est, ad portam Collinam necata
3 fuerat, altera sibimet ipsa mortem consciverat; L.
Cantilius scriba pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices
appellant, qui cum Floronia stuprum fecerat, a pontifice
maximo eo usque virgis in comitio caesus erat, ut inter
4 verbera exspiraret. Hoc nefas quum inter tot, ut fit,
clades in prodigium versum esset, decemviri libros
5 adire iussi sunt, et Q. Fabius Pictor Delphos ad oracu-
lum missus est sciscitatum, quibus precibus suppliciis-
que deos possent placare, et quaenam futura finis tan-
6 tis cladibus foret. Interim ex fatalibus libris sacrificia
aliquot extraordinaria facta, inter quae Gallus et Galla,
Graecus et Graeca in foro boario sub terram vivi de-
missi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis
humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum.

M. Claudius Marcellus takes command at Canusium;

7 Placatis satis, ut rebantur, deis M. Claudius Mar-
cellus ab Ostia mille et quingentos milites,
quos in classem scriptos habebat, Romam,
8 ut urbi praesidio essent, mittit; ipse,
legione classica (ea legio tertia erat) cum tribunis mili-

tum Teanum Sidicinum praemissa, classe tradita P.
Furio Philo collegae, paucos post dies Canusium mag-
nis itineribus contendit. Inde dictator ex auctoritate 9
patrum dictus M. Iunius et T. Sempronius magister
equitum, dilectu edicto, iuniores ab annis

a dictator raises fresh levies, including in them even slaves.

septendecim et quosdam praetextatos scri-
bunt; quattuor ex his legiones et mille
equites effecti. Item ad socios Latinumque nomen ad 10
milites ex formula accipiendos mittunt. Arma, tela,
alia parari iubent et vetera spolia hostium detrahunt
templis porticibusque. Et aliam formam novi dilectus 11
inopia liberorum capitum ac necessitas dedit; octo mil-
lia iuvenum validorum ex servitiis, prius sciscitantes
singulos, vellentne militare, empta publice armaverunt.
Hic miles magis placuit, quum pretio minore redimendi 12
captivos copia fieret.

Namque Hannibal secundum tam prosperam ad **58**
Cannas pugnam victoris magis quam bel-

Hannibal offers terms of ransom to the prisoners

lum gerentis intentus curis, quum, capti- 2
vis productis segregatisque, socios, sicut ante ad Tre-
biam Trasumennumque lacum, benigne allocutus sine
pretio dimisisset, Romanos quoque vocatos, quod nun-
quam alias antea, satis miti sermone alloquitur: non 3
internecivum sibi esse cum Romanis bellum; de dig-
nitate atque imperio certare. Et patres virtuti Ro-
manae cessisse et se id anniti, ut suae in vicem simul
felicitati et virtuti cedatur. Itaque redimendi se cap- 4
tivis copiam facere; pretium fore in capita equiti quin-
genos quadrigatos nummos, trecenos pediti, servo cen-

5 tenos. Quanquam aliquantum adiiciebatur equitibus
ad id pretium, quo pepigerant dedentes se, laeti tamen
6 quamcunque condicionem paciscendi acceperunt. Placuit suffragio ipsorum decem deligi, qui Romam ad senatum irent, nec pignus aliud fidei, quam ut iurarent se redituros, acceptum.

and lets ten go to Rome to ask for funds,

7 Missus cum his Carthalo, nobilis Carthaginiensis, qui,
si forte ad pacem inclinaret animus, condiciones ferret.
8 Quum egressi castris essent, unus ex iis, minime Romani ingenii homo, veluti aliquid oblitus, iuris iurandi solvendi causa quum in castra redisset, ante noctem
9 comites assequitur. Ubi Romam venire eos nuntiatum est, Carthaloni obviam lictor missus, qui dictatoris verbis nuntiaret, ut ante noctem excederet finibus Romanis.

59 Legatis captivorum senatus ab dictatore datus est, quorum princeps M. Iunius "Patres conscripti" inquit, "nemo nostram ignorat, nulli unquam civitati viliores fuisse

one of whom M. Iunius pleads with the senate for them.

2 captivos quam nostrae; ceterum, nisi nobis plus iusto
nostra placet causa, non alii unquam minus negligendi
3 vobis quam nos in hostium potestatem venerunt. Non
enim in acie per timorem arma tradidimus, sed, quum
prope ad noctem superstantes cumulis caesorum corporum proelium extraxissemus, in castra recipimus nos;
4 diei reliquum ac noctem insequentem, fessi labore ac
5 vulneribus, vallum sumus tutati; postero die, quum
circumsessi ab exercitu victore aqua arceremur, nec
ulla iam per confertos hostes erumpendi spes esset, nec
esse nefas duceremus, quinquaginta millibus hominum

ex acie nostra trucidatis, aliquem ex Cannensi pugna
Romanum militem restare, tunc demum pacti sumus 6
pretium, quo redempti dimitteremur, arma in quibus
nihil iam auxilii erat, hosti tradidimus. Maiores quo- 7
que acceperamus se a Gallis auro redemisse, et patres
vestros, asperrimos illos ad condiciones pacis, legatos
tamen captivorum redimendorum gratia Tarentum
misisse. Atqui et ad Aliam cum Gallis et ad Hera- 8
cleam cum Pyrrho utraque non tam clade infamis
quam pavore et fuga pugna fuit. Cannenses campos
acervi Romanorum corporum tegunt, nec supersumus
pugnae, nisi in quibus trucidandis et ferrum et vires
hostem defecerunt. Sunt etiam de nostris quidam, qui 9
ne in acie quidem fuerunt, sed praesidio castris relicti,
quum castra traderentur, in potestatem hostium ve-
nerunt. Haud equidem ullius civis et commilitonis 10
fortunæ aut condicioni invideo, nec premendo alium
me extulisse velim: ne illi quidem, nisi pernicitatis
pedem et cursus aliquod praemium est, qui plerique
inermes ex acie fugientes non prius quam Venusiae aut
Canusii constiterunt, se nobis merito praetulerint glori-
atique sint, in se plus quam in nobismet praesidii rei
publicae esse. Sed et illis bonis ac fortibus militibus 11
utemini et nobis etiam promptioribus pro patria, quod
beneficio vestro redempti atque in patriam restituti
fuerimus. Dilectum ex omni aetate et fortuna habetis; 12
octo millia servorum audio armari. Non minor nu-
merus noster est, nec maiore pretio redimi possumus,
quam ii emuntur; nam si conferam nos cum illis, iniu-

13 riam nomini Romano faciam. Illud etiam in tali con-
silio animadvertendum vobis censeam, patres conscripti,
si iam duriores esse velitis, quod nullo nostro merito
14 faciatis, cui nos hosti relicturi sitis. Pyrrho videlicet,
qui hospitum numero captivos habuit? An barbaro
ac Poeno, qui utrum avarior an crudelior sit, vix exis-
15 timari potest? Si videatis catenas, squalorem, defor-
mitatem civium vestrorum, non minus profecto vos ea
species moveat, quam si ex altera parte cernatis stratas
16 Cannensibus campis legiones vestras. Intueri potestis
sollicitudinem et lacrimas in vestibulo curiae stantium
cognatorum nostrorum exspectantiumque responsum
vestrum. Quum ii pro nobis proque iis, qui absunt,
ita suspensi ac solliciti sint, quem censetis animum ip-
sorum esse, quorum in discrimine vita libertasque est?
17 Si, mediusfidius, ipse in nos mitis Hannibal contra na-
turam suam esse velit, nihil tamen nobis vita opus esse
censeamus, quum indigni ut redimeremur [a] vobis
18 visi simus. Rediere Romam quondam remissi a Pyrrho
sine pretio capti; sed rediere cum legatis, primoribus
civitatis, ad redimendos sese missis. Redeam ego in
patriam trecentis nummis non aestimatus civis? Suum
19 quisque *habet* animum, patres conscripti. Scio, in dis-
crimine esse vitam corpusque meum; magis me famae
periculum movet, ne a vobis damnati ac repulsi
abeamus; neque enim vos pretio pepercisse homines
credent."

60 Ubi is finem fecit, extemplo ab ea turba, quae in
comitio erat, clamor flebilis est sublatus, manusque

ad curiam tendebant orantes, ut sibi liberos, fratres,
cognatos redderent. Feminas quoque metus ac neces- 2
sitas in foro turbae virorum immiscuerat. Senatus sum-
motis arbitris consuli coeptus. Ibi quum sententiis 3
variaretur, et alii redimendos de publico, alii nullam
publice impensam faciendam nec prohibendos ex pri-
vato redimi; si quibus argentum in praesentia deesset, 4
dandam ex aerario pecuniam mutuam praedibusque ac
praediis cavendum populo censerent, tum T. Manlius 5
Torquatus, priscae ac nimis durae, ut
plerisque videbatur, severitatis, interro-
gatus sententiam ita locutus fertur: Si 6
tantummodo postulassent legati pro iis,
qui in hostium potestate sunt, ut redi-
merentur, sine ullius insectatione eorum brevi senten-
tiam peregissem; quid enim aliud quam admonendi 7
essetis, ut morem traditum a patribus necessario ad
rem militarem exemplo servaretis? Nunc autem, quum
prope gloriati sint, quod se hostibus dediderint, prae-
ferrique *se* non captis modo in acie ab hostibus, sed
etiam iis, qui Venusiam Canusiumque pervenerunt,
atque ipsi C. Terentio consuli aequum censuerint,
nihil vos eorum, patres conscripti, quae illic acta sunt,
ignorare patiar. Atque utinam haec, quae apud vos 8
acturus sum, Canusii apud ipsum exercitum agerem,
optimum testem ignaviae cuiusque et virtutis, aut
unus hic saltem adesset P. Sempronius, quem si isti
ducem secuti essent, milites hodie in castris Romanis,
non captivi in hostium potestate essent. Sed quum, 9

But T. Manlius Torquatus protests against ransoming men who had so tamely surrendered when others cut their way out of the camp.

fessis pugnando hostibus, tum victoria laetis et ipsis
plerisque regressis in castra sua, noctem ad erum-
pendum liberam habuissent, et septem millia arma-
torum hominum erumpere etiam *per* confertos hostes
possent, neque per se ipsi id facere conati sunt neque
10 alium sequi voluerunt. Nocte prope tota P. Sem-
pronius Tuditanus non destitit monere, adhortari
eos, dum paucitas hostium circa castra, dum
quies ac silentium esset, dum nox inceptum tegere
posset, se ducem sequerentur: ante lucem pervenire
11 in tuta loca, in sociorum urbes posse. Si, ut avorum
memoria P. Decius tribunus militum in Samnio, si, ut
nobis adolescentibus priore Punico bello Calpurnius
Flamma trecentis voluntariis, quum ad tumulum eos
capiendum situm inter medios duceret hostes, dixit
'Moriamur, milites, et morte nostra eripiamus ex
12 obsidione circumventas legiones,' si hoc P. Sempronius
diceret, nec viros equidem nec Romanos vos ducerem,
13 si nemo tantae virtutis exstitisset comes. Viam non
ad gloriam magis quam ad salutem ferentem demon-
strat; reduces in patriam ad parentes, ad coniuges ac
14 liberos facit. Ut servemini, deest vobis animus: quid,
si moriendum pro patria esset, faceretis? Quinquaginta
millia civium sociorumque circa vos eo ipso die caesa
iacent. Si tot exempla virtutis non movent, nihil un-
quam movebit; si tanta clades vilem vitam non fecit,
15 nulla faciet. Liberi atque incolumes desiderate
patriam; immo desiderate, dum patria est, dum cives
eius estis! sero nunc desideratis, deminuti capite,

abalienato iure civium, servi Carthaginiensium facti.
Pretio redituri estis eo, unde ignavia ac nequitia 16
abistis ? P. Sempronium civem vestrum non audistis
arma capere ac sequi se iubentem ; Hannibalem
post paulo audistis castra prodi et arma tradi iuben-
tem. Quan*quam* ego ignaviam istorum accuso, quum 17
scelus possim accusare. Non modo enim sequi re-
cusarunt bene monentem, sed obsistere ac retinere
conati sunt, ni strictis gladiis viri fortissimi inertes
summovissent. Prius, inquam, P. Sempronio per
civium agmen quam per hostium fuit erumpendum.
Hos cives patria desideret, quorum si ceteri similes 18
fuissent, neminem hodie ex iis, qui ad Cannas pug-
naverunt, civem haberet ? Ex millibus septem arma- 19
torum sexcenti exstiterunt, qui erumpere auderent,
qui in patriam liberi atque armati redirent, neque his
sexcentis hostes obstitere ; quam tutum iter duarum 20
prope legionum agmini futurum censetis fuisse ? Ha-
beretis hodie viginti millia armatorum Canusii fortia,
fidelia, patres conscripti. Nunc autem quemadmodum
hi boni fidelesque (nam 'fortes' ne ipsi quidem dixe-
rint) cives esse possunt ? Nisi quis credere potest, aut 21
favisse erumpentibus, qui, ne erumperent, obsistere
conati sunt, aut non invidere eos quum incolumitati,
tum gloriae illorum per virtutem partae, quum sibi
timorem ignaviamque servitutis ignominiosae causam
esse sciant. Maluerunt in tentoriis latentes simul 22
lucem atque hostem exspectare, quum silentio noctis
erumpendi occasio esset. *At* ad erumpendum e

castris defuit animus, ad tutanda fortiter castra ani-
23 mum habuerunt; dies noctesque aliquot obsessi vallum armis, se ipsi tutati vallo sunt; tandem ultima ausi passique, quum omnia subsidia vitae deessent affectisque fame viribus arma iam sustinere nequirent, necessitatibus magis humanis quam armis victi sunt.
24 Orto sole hostis ad vallum accessit; ante secundam horam, nullam fortunam certaminis experti, tradide-
25 runt arma ac se ipsos. Haec vobis istorum per biduum militia fuit. Quum *in* acie stare ac pugnare decuerat, tum in castra refugerunt; quum pro vallo pugnandum erat, castra tradiderunt, neque in acie
26 neque in castris utiles. Et vos redimam? Quum erumpere *e* castris oportet, cunctamini ac manetis; quum manere *et* castra tutari armis necesse est, et
27 castra et arma et vos ipsos traditis hosti. Ego non magis istos redimendos, patres conscripti, censeo, quam illos dedendos Hannibali, qui per medios hostes e castris eruperunt ac per summam virtutem se patriae restituerunt."

The senate refuses to pay for the ransom of the captives,

61 Postquam Manlius dixit, quanquam patrum quoque plerosque captivi cognatione attingebant, praeter exemplum civitatis minime in captivos iam inde antiquitus indulgen-
2 tis, pecuniæ quoque summa homines movit, quia nec ærarium exhaurire, magna iam summa erogata in servos ad militiam emendos armandosque, nec Hannibalem, maxime huiusce rei, ut fama erat, egentem, locu-
3 pletari volebant. Quum triste responsum, non redimi

captivos, redditum esset, novusque super veterem luc-
tus tot iactura civium adiectus esset, cum magnis
fletibus questibus*que* legatos ad portam prosecuti sunt.
Unus ex iis domum abiit, quod fallaci reditu in castra 4
iure iurando se exsolvisset. Quod ubi innotuit rela-
tumque ad senatum est, omnes censuerunt comprehen-
dendum et custodibus publice datis deducendum ad
Hannibalem esse.

Est et alia de captivis fama: decem primos venisse; 5
de eis quum dubitatum in senatu esset,
admitterentur in urbem necne, ita admis-
sos esse, ne tamen iis senatus daretur; morantibus 6
deinde longius omnium spe, alios tres insuper legatos
venisse, L. Scribonium et C. Calpurnium et L. Man-
lium; tum demum ab cognato Scribonii tribuno plebis 7
de redimendis captivis relatum esse, nec censuisse
redimendos senatum; et novos legatos tres ad Hanni-
balem revertisse, decem veteres remansisse, quod per 8
causam recognoscendi nomina captivorum ad Hanni-
balem ex itinere regressi religione sese exsolvissent;
de iis dedendis magna contentione actum in senatu
esse, victosque paucis sententiis, qui dedendos
censuerint; ceterum proximis censoribus adeo 9
omnibus notis ignominiisque confectos esse, ut
quidam eorum mortem sibi ipsi extemplo con-
sciverint, ceteri non foro solum omni deinde vita,
sed prope luce ac publico caruerint. Mirari magis, 10
adeo discrepare inter auctores, quam, quid veri sit,
discernere queas.

but the details of the story are variously described.

The Romans hear of revolt among their allies on all sides, but will not think of making peace.

Quanto autem maior ea clades superioribus cladi-
bus fuerit, vel ea res indicio *est*, *quod*
*fides socio*rum, quæ ad eam diem firma
steterat, tum labare cœpit, nulla profecto
alia de re quam quod desperaverant de
11 imperio. Defecere autem ad Poenos hi populi: Atel-
lani, Calatini, Hirpini, Apulorum pars, Samnites praeter
12 Pentros, Bruttii omnes, Lucani, praeter hos Uzentini,
et Graecorum omnis ferme ora, Tarentini, Metapontini,
13 Crotonienses Locrique, et Cisalpini omnes Galli. Nec
tamen eae clades defectionesque sociorum moverunt, ut
pacis usquam mentio apud Romanos fieret, neque ante
consulis Romam adventum nec postquam is rediit
14 renovavitque memoriam acceptae cladis; quo in tem-
pore ipso adeo magno animo civitas fuit, ut consuli
ex tanta clade, cuius ipse causa maxima
fuisset, redeunti et obviam itum frequen-
ter ab omnibus ordinibus sit et gratiae
actae, quod de re publica non desperasset;
15 qui *si* Carthaginiensium ductor fuisset, nihil recusan-
dum supplicii foret.

Varro on his return is met, not with reproaches, but with thanks for not despairing of the commonwealth.

NOTES.

I.

1. **movit.** Frequently in Livy without an object, such as *castra or exercitum.*

2. **pro eo ut**, a clumsy equivalent for the Greek *ἀντὶ τοῦ ... φέρειν.* **raperent agerentque**, a common phrase for 'plundering,' to include furniture and cattle.

3. **ipsorum inter se**, 'was saved by their mutual treachery, as they disclosed their conspiracy with fickleness as great as that with which they had conspired.' **tegumenta capitis.** Polybius says that Hannibal wore wigs as a disguise, and changed them frequently. **errore**, 'uncertainty.'

4. **idibus Martiis.** The Roman year began in March (though in and after 153 B.C. the official year opened on the 1st of January). Hence December—the tenth month.

5. **de republica ret.**, 'when he had opened the debate on public business,' i.e. in the Senate, after religious matters had been discussed.

6. **iustum imperium.** This probably refers to the neglect of Flaminius to apply in person for the *lex curiata*, commonly called *de imperio*, by which the people as represented by the curies or their *lictors*, bound themselves to obey the already elected magistrates. It conferred no new powers, but was thought constitutionally necessary, especially for military duties, holding the *Comitia Centuriata*, or for judicial functions. **id**, i.e. *auspicium*, or sanction of heaven, as declared by signs, *ex coelo*, *ex avibus*, etc. **publicis privatisque p.**, in apposition to *domo*. The public Penates

were in a chapel near the centre of Rome. **Latinis feriis,** 'after holding the Latin festival.' This dated from the days when Rome was a member of the Latin league, and the highest magistrates of the various towns went in solemn procession to the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban mount (*in monte*). The consuls were expected to offer the sacrifices. **votis nuncupatis,** i.e. promising victims to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, if he would be favourable during the coming year. This was done in the Capitol by the consuls on their first day of office.

7. **nec privatum.** 'The auspices could not follow one not already in office, nor could one who had left the city without taking them declare them anew in their full force on foreign ground.'

11. **attenuatas,** 'had shrunk.' These *sortes* were slips of wood strung together, on which proverbial phrases were written in archaic letters, and from which one or more were drawn at random when guidance or advice might be needed. **Mavors,** another and more warlike name for the Italian Mars, the god of spring, which began in March. Only secondarily was this Mars connected with war, as in spring time the men mustered in the Campus Martius and sallied out on their campaigns, but under Hellenic influences the attributes of Ἄρης were transferred to Mars.

12. **signum Martis.** The temple of Mars was, with the Clivus Martis, on the Appian way.

14. **auctoribus,** 'the authorities for them.' **de religione,** 'as to the religious observances required.'

15. **maioribus,** 'full grown.' **procurarentur,** 'that these portents should be met.' **supplicatio ... pulvinaria.** This was a general litany or processional service, in which young, old, citizens, and country folks moved in long lines through all the streets to offer prayers in every temple where the *pulvinaria* (couches on which were laid the symbols of deities to be appeased) were laid out. *Supplicatio* may be translated here 'day of intercession.' **haberetur,** 'should be observed.'

16. **decemviri.** Cf. note on 9. 8. **libros,** the Sibylline books, which were only consulted on great emergencies. **quemadmodum,** 'as they announced from the prophetic verses the will of the gods required.'

17. **pondo q.**, 'fifty pounds in weight.' **sacrif.**, impersonal. So *immolatum* below.

18. **Feronia** was a goddess of spring and flowers and love. Her temple or grove was *in Agro Capenate*, near Mount Soracte.

19. **aedem Saturni**, at the foot of the Clivus Capitolinus.

20. **Saturnalia ... clamata**, 'the cry of the Saturnalia was raised,' i.e. 'to Saturnalia.' This festival began on the 19th December, afterwards on the 17th, and was a time of general rejoicing, in which even slaves had their share.

II.

1. **dilectu**, the dative. **ex hibernis**. In Liguria, xxi. 59. 10. **Arretium**, a position of great importance as commanding the valley of the Arno and the passes of the Apennines, and thus covering Rome from attack on either side.

2. **quum**, 'although.' Hannibal seems to have chosen the shorter pass by Pistoria and the valley of the Arno, by what was afterwards the Via Cassia from Florentia to Arretium.

3. **admixtis impedi.** H. was not concerned usually, says Polybius, iii. 79, about his baggage, except in so far as the commissariat of his army was concerned. He made war support war. **necubi**, for ne-cubi. The *cu* from the pronominal root KA = *quo*. **novissimos**, 'last.'

4. **cogere agmen**, 'to bring up the rear.' **mollis ad talia.** Supply some such word as *subeunda*, 'wanting in the endurance necessary to support such hardships.' **cohibentem** = *cohibendi causa*, 'to keep the Gauls together': cf. *circumspectans*, 23. 10.

5. **qua modo**, "wherever." To the *modo* answers the *tamen* ('in spite of all'), implying their readiness to go anywhere, if only the guides would lead the way. **profundas**, 'almost bottomless,' because they found only mud below. **immergentes**, 'taking to swimming.'

8. **in sicco.** For this local use of abl. neut. adj. cf. *in aperto*, *in arto*, *in summo*, *ex propinquo*, which with others are used by Livy.

9. **tantum ... quod,** 'furnished a bare and temporary resting place for those who sought only some dry spot above the water.' For **necessarium,** cf. Thucyd. 90. 3, *ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους.*

10-11. 'Hannibal himself, attacked by opthalmia, owing in the first instance to the ungenial spring with its varying temperature, and also to the fact that there was neither opportunity nor time for applying remedies, lost an eye; for though he rode on the only surviving elephant, to be higher above the water, yet he suffered in the head from want of sleep, from the damp at night, and the atmosphere of the marshes.'

primum ... quia denote the first and second reasons for the severity of the opthalmia.

III.

1. **Arretii.** Of the two consuls Flaminius was stationed at Arretium, which commanded the Via Flaminia, Hannibal's easiest road to Rome, Servilius at Ariminum. Hannibal took a western pass and marched by the Roman army at Arretium.

2. 'He then by dint of careful inquiries made himself acquainted with the consul's plans and temper, the locality, the routes, and the opportunities of getting supplies, and everything else that it was to his purpose to know.'

4. **ab.** 'The consul's former consulship had given him confidence.' **non modo,** followed by *ne ... quiden* = *non modo non.* **metuens** has the construction of an adjective, not of a participle.

6. **laeva.** Possibly a blunder of Livy's, for if Hannibal moved towards Faesulae he must have had the Romans at Arretium on his right. **medio,** 'setting forth on plundering expeditions through the heart of Etruria, laid waste with fire and sword as wide a district as possible, for the consul to see.'

8. **ceteris,** 'when the other members of the council of war recommended safe rather than showy tactics.'

9. **signum,** 'the signal.' This was given with the *tuba* for the march. **pugnaeque** only implies that the signal to march was taken as a determination to fight. The actual sign in the latter case was a red flag on the praetorium.

10. **nec ... moverimus,** 'nor let us move hence.' *moveo* used as in i. 1. *moverimus* is the jussive perfect subjunct. only used with a negative. **Camillum ab Veiis.** Rome was then in the hands of the Gauls, B.C. 390.

11. **consulem ... effudit,** 'threw the consul over its head.'

12. **signum** is the general term including the *vexillum,* or small flag with a cross pole, as well as the image or insigne carried on a staff.

13. **Num litteras q.,** referring to the attempt made by the Senate to recall him to enter office with due formality, and also to the similar attempt made to recall him in 223 B.C. when commanding against the Gauls. **primoribus,** an unusual term for officers. Here probably it refers more to civil than military eminence. **milite,** 'the soldiery commonly rejoicing in their leader's confidence.'

IV.

2. **nata insidiis,** 'designed by nature for an ambush.' **maxime subit,** 'comes very close under.' **via perangusta.** The road from Cortona to Perugia, as it passes through the northern side of the Trasimene lake, rises at the western end over M. Gualandro, and then enters a pass from one half to one and a half miles in breadth, bounded by mountains on the north and the lake on the south, till it emerges after some miles at Passignano. About half way, the mountain ground presses forward to the lake (*inde colles insurgunt*), where the village of Tuoro stands, and here was Hannibal's camp. **de industria,** 'purposely.'

3. **consideret,** final subjunctive.

4. **inexplorato.** Livy is fond of this absolute use of the ablative of participles and adjectives. So *edicto* and *auspicato.* **pandi,** 'deploy.' **id tantum h.,** 'saw only that part of the enemy's force which was in front.' **deceptae.** This seems to mean 'the trap was closed.' But there is no authority for this use of the word. *Decepere* is a suggested reading = *fefellere,* ἔλαθον, 'escaped their notice'; but *decipio* has not this meaning except in Hor. *Sat.* i. 3. 39.

6. **conspecta,** 'visible.' The past participle for a gerundive or verbal adjective.

7. **cerneret...instrueretur...possent.** Livy frequently uses the subj. with *quam* after *ante* and *prius* even when there is no accessory notion of a purpose. The mood of *instrueretur* can however be explained by the fact that the line never was formed, and that of *cerneret* and *possent* may be explained perhaps in a similar manner. Many Romans must have fallen before having a clear view of the foe or being able to draw their swords. The indicative is of course the natural mood when *quam* introduces something which it is implied did take place. **expediri,** 'could be freely handled,' lit. 'set free,' i.e. before the soldier, in heavy marching order, could get rid of his pack, which weighed about 45 English pounds.

V.

1. **satis ut,** "showing as little fear as a man might in a state of panic, formed the ranks disordered by each man's facing about to the discordant shouts."

3. **ut ... ut.** The first *ut* introduces a substantival clause, subject of *aberat*, the second a consecutive one. **opprimerentur,** 'and some of them were struck down, finding these a burden rather than a protection.' Cf. xxi. 58. 8, *procumberent homines tegminibus suis obruti quam tecti.*

4. **Ad gem.** 'They turned and looked round in the direction of the groans of the wounded, of the sound of blows falling on men or on arms, of the mingled cries of triumph and panic.' Livy is fond of the gen. plur. of participles where we should put abstract substantives.

6. **capti**=*facti*, as often in Livy.

7. **non illa,** 'not one in which the men were drawn up as *principes*, etc.' In the old form of organizing the legion the *hastati* formed the 1st line, the *principes* the 2nd, the *triarii* the 3rd. The order is here confused, as Livy is here writing probably from memory, without documents, of a state of things which had passed away. **ut,** consecutive. **pro,** 'in front of.' **antesignani,** men of the front line, whose *signa manipulorum* were carried in the rear in battle, though in the van when on the march. **cohorte.** At this time the term was only used of the *praetoria cohors*, or bodyguard of the general and of the contingents of the allies. After the time of Marius probably the old formation of the legion was super-

seded by that into 10 cohorts. Livy probably uses the term carelessly. **manipulus**, a company, supposed to contain 200 men, said to be derived from the "handful" of hay which originally served as its standard.

VI.

2. **Eum et ... et**, change of construction. **robora virorum**, 'the flower of the troops.'

3. **Ducario**, dative by attraction to *cui* or *ei* understood.

7. **quae ubi**, 'and when this proved objectless and hopeless.'

8. **agerentur**, the subj., because the clause limits *omnium*. Revised Latin Primer, 456.

9. **Inclinata d. r.**, 'When the battle was decided.'

11. **super**, 'to add to their otherwise desperate condition.'

12. **tradidissent**, for the future perfect of direct speech.

VII.

1. **memorata** = *memorabilis*, 'memorable as few have been.' See note on 4. 6.

3. **multiplex**, 'many times as large.' **ego**, 'for myself, apart from my dislike of the idle exaggeration to which the minds of most writers are prone, I have treated as the best authority Fabius, who was contemporary with this war.' **velim**, the apodosis of a suppressed condition, 'I should wish for.'

4. **Fabium.** Fabius Pictor, one of the earlier Roman chroniclers, who, Cicero says, seems to have chiefly aimed at brevity and to have told his story simply, without a thought of grace or diction.

5. **captivorum**, a partitive genitive instead of the ablative with *dimissis*. 'Such of the prisoners as claimed the name of Latin.' **essent**, another subjunctive of limitation.

7. **repens**, qualifies *allata*. **frequentis cont. m.**, 'like a crowded assembly,' such as could be convened only by a magistrate who had the *ius agendi cum populo*. **comitium**, the part of the forum in which meetings of the people were held. **curiam**, the senate usually met in the *Curia Hostilia*.

10. **Quot casus**, 'The anxieties which distracted the minds of those whose kinsmen had served under the consul C. F. were as numerous as the mishaps of the defeated army, for they did not know,' etc. **meruerant**, in full *m. stipendia.*

VIII.

1. **essent.** Another instance of Livy's fondness for the subjunct. after *priusquam* without any accessory notion of purpose (Roby 1674), where older writers would have used the indicative. The imperfect is a natural sequence after the historic present *nuntiatur.* **propraetore.** The full title was *legatus propraetore*, for the delegate of a consul was not called *pro consule* but *pro praetore.*

2. **Pars**, 'some, whose thoughts were taken up with the greater disaster, reckoned the loss of the cavalry light in comparison with what had gone before; others did not consider what had happened on its own merits, but held that, as in a sickly frame any malady however light was more felt than a severer one in a sound state of health, so whatever misfortune befell the community in its then diseased and weakened condition must be estimated not by the magnitude of what had happened, but by the weakened powers, which could bear nothing that might give them a further shock.'

5. **consul aberat.** It is probable that a *praetor* must have presided at the Comitia and declared the dictator elected, and Julius Caesar acted on this precedent in B.C. 48, though it was thought irregular. **populo n. c.**, 'without consulting the people.'

6. **quod nunquam**, refers to the clause which follows. The **magister equitum** did not now command the cavalry, which was done by *praefecti.* He served at the head of the legions under the dictator (who commonly appointed him or replaced him in his absence).

7. **quibus locis v.**, 'in whatever places they thought fit.' **dimicandum esse.** The infin. expresses the conviction which was the ground of the preceding measures.

IX.

1. **Spoletium**, a Latin colony (B.C. 241) covering the Via Flaminia and Umbria.

2. **quanta moles**, 'what a vast undertaking the siege of Rome was.'

4. **affectus**, 'exhausted by.'

5. **Praetutianum Ha.**, south of Picenum, and near the Roman colony of Adria (Porto d'Atri). **Arpi Luceria**, in Apulia. **prox Ap.**, 'near the Apulian border.'

7. **ab diis orsus**, 'beginning with matters of religion.'

8. **decemviri**, a college of ten men, who had charge of and interpreted the sacred books.

9. **quod**, 'That as the vow which had been made to Mars on account of this war had not been duly performed, it must be made anew and on a larger scale.'

10. **ver sacrum.** It had been an old Italian custom to promise to the gods in times of crisis the produce of the coming Spring. **pontificum.** *Pontifex* is derived from *pontem facere.* The *pontifices* had originally to go through priestly forms connected with the old wooden bridge across the Tiber, the pons Sublicius.

X.

2. **Quiritium**, the word regularly used for the Romans in their civil capacity. It meant originally the inhabitants of the Sabine town of Cures, who became citizens of Rome. **duellis**, an archaic form for *bellis* retained in *perduellis*, as *bonus* stands for *duonus*.

3. **duit**: old form of *det.* **profana**, 'unconsecrate,' i.e. not devoted already to any god. *fanum* (*fasnum* from *fas*) is the general term for any holy thing or place, and *profanum* is the contrasted term. **fieri**, 'to be sacrificed to.' **ex qua die**, 'from the day ordered by the s.,' etc. The vow though made was not to take effect until the time was specified, and this did not actually take place till the year 195 B.C.

4. **faxit**, old perf. subj. from *facio.* **probe**, 'duly.'

5. **neque salus esto**, 'no wickedness shall be imputed.' **rumpet** = *corrumpet*, 'spoil,' 'hurt.' **ne fraus esto**, 'the owner shall not be guilty.' **clepsit**, an old perf. subj. from *clepo.*

6. **atro die**, 'if he sacrifice it on an ill day unknowingly.' The *atri dies* were the anniversaries of a great national disaster such as that on the Allia or on the Cremera. On them temples were closed, no sacrifices could be offered, and law

and business were at a standstill. **antidea**, an old form for *antea*, like *postidea* for *postea*, *antid* being the old form of *ante*. **faxitur**, an old form of 2nd fut. passive for *factum erit*, like *jussitur* for *jussum erit*.

7. **ludi magni.** This term was afterwards reserved for the extraordinary *ludi* as distinguished from the regular ones called the *ludi Romani*. **aeris**, notably the *aes grave* or libral *as* which had been successively reduced in weight to that of a *triens* in the 1st Punic war and to the *uncia* in this year, but in laws and state concerns the old monetary system was for a long time retained, and the *nummus sestertius* was employed as its equivalent in silver. **trecentis ... bubus**, ablatives of cost. It was a Roman fancy that the odd numbers found favour with the gods of the upper air, while the Manes or powers of the lower world liked the even best.

10. **Veneri Erycinae.** The Venus worshipped on Mount Eryx, in Sicily, probably the Phoenician Astarte. **fatalibus**, 'prophetic' of doom, i.e. Sibylline.

XI.

1. **rettulit**, etc. 'opened the debate on the war and business of the state.' **quibus**, 'with the question, with what, and with how many legions the fathers proposed to meet the enemy.'

2. **ut e. r. p. d.** 'as he thought was for the interest of the state.'

3. **iis**, 'he appointed them a day for assembling at Tibur, when they had been enrolled by the master of the horse.' **ut ... uti.** This repetition of *ut* when the conjunction does not follow closely on the principal verb is common in Livy. **castella**, any strong places in the country.

5. **via Flaminia**, led through Etruria and Umbria to Ariminum. **exercitu**, the dative: cf. *dilectu*, 2. 1. **Ocriculum**, in Umbria. **viator**, the general term for the attendant of a Roman magistrate. The name probably meant that he had to travel through the *ager* round Rome to summon the senators or others to public meetings. The lictor was a *viator* who was attached only to dictators, consuls, and praetors. The name means the 'binder' (*ligare*).

6. **ingentem sp. d.**, 'their meeting had given citizens and allies a great impression of the dictator's power, for they had by this time almost forgotten that office owing to its long disuse.' There had been no *dictator rei gerendae* for 32 years, though there had been several of late years *comitiorum habendorum causa*. **Ostia.** Otherwise declined in the 2nd declension. **p. Cosanum.** Now the porto d'Ercole. It was a Roman colony, and one of the chief naval stations on the Mare Inferum.

7. **navalibus sociis**, 'the crews.' These were drawn from the poorer Roman citizens and from the allies on the coast.

8. **libertini.** The Roman freedmen had since 303 B.C. been enrolled in the four city tribes. They could not serve regularly in the legions, for military service was regarded at Rome as the privilege and duty of the free landowners. This was altered in the time of Marius. **essent**, the subj. of condition or limitation. **aetas militaris**, i.e. commonly from the 17th to the 46th year of age. **in verba i.**, 'had taken the military oath.'

9. **urbano exercitu**, used contemptuously—the city tribes being regarded as inferior in dignity to those of the country.

XII.

2. **transversis limitibus**, 'by cross roads.' **via Latina**, went from Rome to Beneventum by Fregellae and Venafrum. **egressus.** The *viae* were raised as causeways higher than the cross-roads.

6. **hauddum**, a word apparently used by Livy alone of prose authors, and once by Silius Italicus, ii. 332. It is formed like *vixdum*, *necdum*, also found in our author.

7. **si ... posset**, 'in the hope that he might catch him if he descended to level ground.' Livy often uses *si* in this sense.

9. **statio**, 'pickets of cavalry and light troops, prepared and arranged to meet sudden alarms, secured the safety of his own soldiers, and made it dangerous for the enemy when they poured forth to plunder.' **universo.** 'And while everything was not staked on the hazard of a general engagement, petty skirmishes of little moment, which might safely be risked as there was shelter near at hand, accustomed the soldiery, terrified by former disasters, to begin to think less poorly of their own courage and fortune.'

11. **Sed non,** 'But his sound policy found an adversary as bitter as Hannibal in the master of the horse, who was hindered from ruining the commonwealth only by his inferior position, and was impetuous and hasty in judgment and did not control his tongue.'

12. **pro,** 'rather than.' **affingens,** "fastening on him failings which were akin to his real virtues." (C. and B.) **premendo,** 'and exalted himself by depreciating his superior, a pernicious practice which has increased by being too often successful.'

XIII.

1. The **Hirpini** were a highland race in the east of Samnium. **Beneventanum.** The old form of Beneventum was Maleventum (Livy ix. 27. 7.) and the change was probably due to the superstitious feeling which may be traced in the history of names like the Eumenides, the Euxine, and *εὐφρόνη* for night. **Telesiam,** a little north of Beneventum. **ad aequum,** 'to an engagement on favourable ground.'

3. **copiam,** 'opportunity.' **quum res** qualifies *dubium,* 'doubtful what to do, since the enterprise was too critical to be undertaken on the authority of his informants, and trusting and distrusting them by turns.'

4. **etiam atque et.,** 'repeatedly.' **promissa,** 'to make their promises good by deeds.'

5. **agrum Casinatem,** 'the point where the via Latina issued from Latium into Campania.'

6. **abhorrens,** 'strange to.' 'The Carthaginian's strange pronunciation of Latin names.' **Casilinum** was on the Volturnus not far from Capua. **acciperet,** 'caused the guide to hear Casilinum instead of Casinum.'

7. **montibus,** the Callicula and Massicus. **fluminibus,** the Savo and Volturnus.

8. **mansurum,** 'rest,' 'pass the night.' Cf. Hor. *Carm.* i. 1. 25, *manet sub Jove frigido | venator.* So also *mansiones* were 'night quarters' for travellers or soldiers, before they became 'mansions' in our sense.

9. The *ager Falernus,* famous for the best wine in Italy, lay to the north of the Campus Stellatis, between Sinuessa and Casilinum.

10. **aquas Sin.,** now called Bagni.

XIV.

1. **prope** qualifies *de integro*, as explained by *quieverant* which follows.

6. **pro.** This interjection is more frequently used with a vocative or accusative, as *pro sancte Jupiter*, *pro deum fidem*, etc., but at times, as here, absolutely. **videamus**, 'look on calmly at.' Cf. use of *περιορᾶν* with the participle.

7. **ciebamus**, 'invoked.'

8. **strepunt**, 'are ringing.' **aestivos**, 'summer pastures.'

9. **Furius**, sc. Camillus. **nobis**, 'the singular dictator whom we have sought in the hour of danger.'

11. **quo die**, 'on the very day on which word was brought to Veii that he had been named dictator,' etc. **busta Gallica**, Livy (v. 48) says that the Gauls while besieging the Capitol lost so many by pestilence that, to save the trouble of burying the bodies, they piled them in heaps and burned them.

12. **Furculus C.**, the valley, probably that of Arpaia, in which the Romans were surrounded by C. Pontius and forced to surrender ignominiously, 321 B.C. **premendo**, 'by attacking.'

13. **Modo**, 'Quite lately.' A stronger word than *nuper*. Cf. Cic. *Verr.* iv. 3. 6, *quid dico nuper, immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante vidimus.* **C. Lutatio**, referring to the great victory at the Aegates islands, which ended the first Punic war, 241 B.C.

15. **ac si**, 'and they declared unmistakeably, that if the matter depended on the vote of the soldiers they would put Minucius instead of Fabius in command.'

XV.

1. **prius**, 'first showed that his resolution had been unshaken by the former.' **infamem**, 'unpopular.'

2. **ut**, 'so that,' a consequence. **summa ope**, often used by Livy in the sense of the familiar *summopere*. 'Despairing of the engagement which he had done his best to bring on.' **arbusta**, etc. These nominatives are in apposition with *regio*, though we should expect a dependent clause explanatory of the *praesent. copiae*.

4. **dirempta**, 'cut in two.' **dividit.** It would be more natural to say that the river parted the two districts, not the town. **Campanum** is here used in its most restricted sense of the neighbourhood of Capua, as distinct from the Falernus and Calenus ager: cf. 25. 7.

5. **primo**, an adverb.

6. **occupatus**, 'thought of nothing but fighting, and forgot the orders of the dictator, who had told him to advance only so far as he could with safety, and to retire before he came within the enemy's sight.

7. **cum fatigatione**, 'till men and horses were tired out.'

8. **ad coniectum teli**, 'within range of missile weapons.'

9. **in pr. r.**, 'turned and offered battle with forces unequal in every respect.'

11. **saltum**, 'the pass which overhangs the sea above Tarracina contracts into a gorge,' etc. This was the pass of Lautulae on the Via Appia. The *ager Romanus* was the district immediately round Rome, including also the lands of many of the towns of Latium which had received the full *civitas.*

XVI.

1. **bina.** The distributive is used with *castra*, as the word bears a different sense in the singular. **aequiore**, 'in an undoubtedly more favourable position.'

4. **via**, 'as his way (southward) was intercepted by the garrison at Casilinum.' **quum**, 'since the Romans had Capua and Samnium and their numerous rich allies at their back to bring them up supplies.'

5. **nec H.**, 'nor did Hannibal fail to observe that his own tactics were being employed against him.'

6. **ludibrium**, etc., 'having bethought him of an ocular delusion, terrible to all appearance, to baulk the enemy.' **Fallacis consilii**, 'ruse.'

7. **multos**, 'in great numbers.'

XVII.

3. **repente.** To be taken with *discursu*, *circa* with *virgulta*, as *omnem deinceps agrum*, xxi. 52. 5, and often elsewhere adverbs are used as adjectives by Livy.

4. **Qui ad tr.** Polybius clearly describes the whole scene. 4000 men were placed in ambush at the outlet of a defile, while the main body were drawn up by Fabius on a hill commanding the approach. But at the sight of the lights on the mountain-sides, the Romans in the pass, thinking that the enemy was escaping along the higher ground, left their station in pursuit, and the main body of H. passed through unmolested. Livy's account is vague in the extreme. **Qua minime,** 'They made for the top of the mountain ridges, thinking that their safest course lay in the direction where the lights were flashing least, yet (even there) they fell in with some oxen which had strayed from the herds.'

6. **armaturae ... incurrere,** a rare construction. Livy commonly says *incurrere in aliquid.* **neutros,** 'but night, by alarming both sides alike, kept the two parties from beginning the fight till dawn.' The construction is awkwardly involved; though *neutros* is governed by *tenuit,* the negative which it contains belongs properly to a distinct sentence, which states a further result that neither side was ready to begin fighting. *Tenuit pugnantes* is like the Greek ἔπαυσε μαχομένους.

XVIII.

1. **abhorrens,** 'shrinking.'

3. **interclusam ab suis,** 'cut off from the main body.' Livy uses *suis* freely, as in § 7 and 17. 4, without referring to the principal subject of the sentence.

3. **assuetior.** Notice the want of a Latin participle like *οὖσα,* the place of which might be supplied by *utpote* or *quippe.* **campestrem,** 'lowlander.'

5. **super Allifas.** To be taken with *consedit,* not *transgressus.*

6. **Pelignos,** a Sabine tribe N.E. of Lake Fucinus.

7. **Gereonium,** 20 miles from Luceria.

8. **sacrorum causa,** 'for ceremonial purposes.' **non imperio ... agens,** 'after striving, not merely with commands, but even with advice and almost with entreaties to induce,' etc.

9. **quiete,** 'by doing nothing.' **movendo atque ag.,** 'by active treatment.'

10. **haec n. p.,** sums up the foregoing advice. 'After thus fruitlessly warning.'

XIX.

3. **Carthagine**, Nova C. or Cartagena. **paratus**, 'ready for battle, with whatever arm of their service the enemy encountered him.' **occurrisset** is, of course, future perfect with regard to *paratus*.

4. **idem consilii**, i.e. *confligere* as above. 'Formed the same plan.' **consilii**, the genitive of description regularly takes an adjective, which here agrees with the subject, so that *consilii* is rather an objective genitive, or genitive of respect, more common in poets and later prose writers. Cf. *occultus odii*, Tac. *A*. 4. 7; *aevi maturus*, Virg. *A*. 5. 73.

6. **universo ... terrore**, etc., 'to overwhelm them ere they looked for him and when they were off their guard, and the panic was widespread and general.' Livy more often uses *offusus* with *terror*.

7. **nondum ... aperientibus**, a bold construction, in which the negative sense is transferred from the adverb to the verb. 'For as yet the oar strokes and the other noise made on board a ship were not heard, and the fleet was still hidden by the headlands.'

8. **classem esse** follows a verb 'announce' understood in *iubet*.

10. **resolutis oris**, 'unmoor from the shore (to which the ship's stern was bound by hawsers) and drift towards the anchors' (which were let down from the prow facing the sea by *ancoralia*). Livy has (28. 36) *oras et ancoras praecidunt*, 'cut the hawsers and cables.'

12. **intrabile**, this word is found in Livy only.

XX.

1. **praetentam**, 'lining the whole shore.'

5. **iniuncta muro**, 'which abutted on the walls.' In fortified towns a clear space was usually left.

6. **Longuntica** must have been near Nova Carthago according to Pliny (Id. 2. 30). **vis magna sp.**, 'a large quantity of esparto grass.' It was especially used for cordage on shipboard.

7. **nec continentis**, 'and not only did they coast along the mainland, but crossed over to the island of Ebusus,' the largest of the Pityusae islands, which lie between the Baleares and the coast of Spain.

8. **in spem irritam.** The ablative would be more usual. 'When they saw that they were wasting time where it was idle to hope for success.'

10. **provinciae.** Spain was not yet regarded as a provincia, though steps had been taken in that direction by the commission given to Scipio, but Livy is thinking of the later distinction of Hispania citerior and Hispania ulterior. **populi**, used here more in the sense of 'tribes.' *Populus* properly means a community—individuals united under one government, while *gens* denotes those united by ties of blood.

XXI.

1. **fuissetque**, 'and it would have been, so far as the Carthaginian foe was concerned.'

4. **tribuni militum.** There were six of these to each legion, which they seem to have commanded in turn.

5. **cis Hiberum**, 'to his own side of,' from the point of view of the agent, not the writer. **Ilergavonensium.** The position of these is uncertain. **Novam classem.** Supposed to be a local name, possibly to be identified with Ad Novas mentioned in the Itinerar. Anton., between Ilerda and Tarraco.

XXII.

1. **prorogato**, i.e. as proconsul.

4. **nec ullo**, for *et nullo*, as the negative belongs not to the main sentence, but to the secondary clause. **traditos**, i.e. to the governor of the garrison.

5. **liberum.** This contracted form of the genitive plural is very common in Livy, as in *duum* and *socium*.

7. **unum**, 'a single.' **corpus**, 'person.' **id agebat**, 'his object was.' **emolumentum**, abstract for concrete—'to profit his new allies as much as possible.' *Maximo emolumento* would be the natural construction.

8. **quae fortuna**, 'that fortune would put in his power.' **adiecit**, 'devoted his attention chiefly to the surrender of the hostages.'

12. **subitum** is used for the results of *donum*, 'what gift there could be which would speedily work such marvels.'

15. **ad caetera**, 'whose cunning was not up to the level of the ordinary Phoenician intellect.'

16. **fide ac. d.**, 'after an interchange of pledges.'

17. **Dimissus**, 'When the audience was over, as he had appointed to travel by night to elude the enemy's sentries, he roused those who had charge of the boys at the time arranged with them, and setting out led them into the snare which his treachery had prepared, as though he had been in ignorance of it.'

18. **per eundem ordinem**, an unusual expression in Livy, who prefers the ablative.

19. **Maior**, 'The gratitude earned by the Romans was in such a case far greater than the Carthaginians had been likely to gain.' **Illos**, the Carthaginians, because the more remote object in the writer's mind, though the last mentioned. **expertos**, here intransitive, 'who had proved.'

20. **ab re**, 'had begun with a kind and generous action.'

21. **spectare**, 'contemplate.'

XXIII.

2. **ut**, 'whereas,' balanced by *ita* below. **eum**, 'as he saw clearly that the Romans had at last chosen to conduct the campaign one who, etc.'

3. **utique**. This clause anticipates the contents of c. 24.

5. 'Because he had not waited for the sanction of the Senate in the matter.' The sanction of the Senate was regarded as constitutionally needful in all financial questions.

6. **pondo**, an old ablative, 'should pay two pounds and a half, by weight, of silver for each soldier.'

7. **saepe iactata**, 'when the matter had been frequently debated in the senate.'

8. **tardius erogaretur**, 'was being granted somewhat slowly, as he had not consulted the fathers.' **erogaretur**, the technical term for a vote of the supplies. **fidemque**, 'and discharged the obligations of the State at his own expense.'

10. **praesidio**, a participle like *futurus* is here wanted to balance *circumspectans*. **necunde**: see note on 2. 3.

XXIV.

2. **pro**, 'in accordance with the temperament of the commander more active measures were discussed with a view to attacking,' etc.

5. **millia.** The accusative of space traversed, which is also put by a looseness of expression for the point reached, especially in Livy with *ponere* or *locare castra*. So Cæsar, *millia passuum tria ab Helvetiorum castris castra ponit* (Cæsar *B.C.* i. 22). See Roby, 1088.

6. **Propior**, 'Thence he saw a hill nearer the enemy and commanding the Roman camp.'

8. **Simul et**, 'At the same time, too, the cavalry issuing from the side which did not face Hannibal's camp,' etc.

11. **Iusta acie et c. s.**, common expressions for a regular engagement, as distinct from skirmishes. **conferre signa** has the same meaning as *conferre ferrum, manus*, or *arma*. **quidam auctores sunt**, 'some authorities state.'

12. **Hunc**, 'that he, the best-born and richest man not merely in Bovianum, his native town, but in the whole of Samnium,' etc.

XXV.

1. **De his rebus**, 'The matter was repeatedly discussed both in the Senate and in popular assemblies.'

2. **laeta civitate**, 'in spite of the general joy.' **ut**, concessive, 'assuming that.'

3. **enimvero.** The MSS. have only *enim*, which is used in other places by Livy, as vii. 32. 13, to reply to suppressed objections, but not, according to Madvig, to express indignation, as *enimvero* is employed Cic. *Ver.* i. 26, *Hic tum alius ex alia parte ; enimvero ferendum hoc non est.*

7. **concessum sit**, 'they have retired before the P.' **Campanum**: cf. 15. 4.

9. **ut ... ut**, 'as soon as ... as if.' The repetition in a different sense is awkward.

10. **de abrogando**, 'would boldly propose a measure for depriving C. F. of supreme power.' A Roman magistrate could not be constitutionally deposed except by a legislative act or vote of the comitia.

12. **in actione ... populari**, 'abstained from public speeches in defence of a course of action which would have found little favour with the people,' i.e., in opposing the tribune's bill. *Actio* is often used by Livy of the resolution proposed to the assembly, or the speech in support of it. Here it is used more generally for 'political action.'

13. **bienniique**, 'and set down the disasters of the last two years to the account (lit., to the credit side) of the rashness and want of skill of the generals.' **dictum**, 'order.'

14. **bono imp.**, 'if the general were a good one.'

17. **plebis concilium.** *Concilium* was used of a meeting of the *plebs*, convened by a tribune or aedile, as technically distinguished from the comitia, the general assemblies of the whole people convened for legislation or election purposes. **magis ... quam.** The two sentences are awkwardly balanced from the compression of the language. 'It was rather the case that men's minds were influenced by secret dislike of the dictator and the popularity of the master of the horse than that any open courage was shown in coming forward to speak in behalf of the will of the mob, and though feeling was strongly in favour of it, still the bill was not supported by any men of mark.'

19. **ipsum inst.**, 'who sold his own goods retail.' The Romans markedly distinguished the capitalist who speculated wholesale from the retail chandler who was usually slaveborn or a foreigner.

XXVI.

2. **toga**, the dress of the middle class, distinguished from the *tunicatus popellus* of Horace. **proclamando**, 'by raising his voice.' A contemptuous term instead of *orando* ('pleading').

3. **duabus aed.** The aediles had the general superintendence of buildings both sacred and public, of the markets, of distributing corn to the plebs, and of the preservation of order and decency generally. The plebeian aedileship was the older office and dated from 494 B.C. Curule aediles, originally chosen from patricians only, were appointed first in 365 B.C. They alone had the right of issuing *edicta*, and the superintendence of the *Ludi Romani*, *Ludi Scenici*, and *Ludi Megalenses*, while the plebeian aediles had charge of the *Ludi plebeii*.

4. **haud p.**, 'with no little craft made use of the ill will borne to the dictator to catch the breeze of popular favour, and alone gained popularity from the law passed by the commons.' **dictatoria.** Note the use of the adjective to express the object of the substantive. **sciti plebis**, commonly in the order *plebeiscitum.* See note on 29. 4.

5. **aequi atque in.**, 'friends and foes,' as elsewhere in Livy. **acceperunt**, 'regarded the passing of this measure as an insult to him.'

XXVII.

1. **quum**, 'though before he had been.' **tum utique**, 'now more than ever.'

3. **quod nulla m.**, 'a thing unrecorded in history.'

8. **omnia**, 'everything would share the fortune which befell his colleague's rashness.'

9. **itaque**, 'accordingly he would never willingly give up the task of seeing that affairs were rationally conducted, as far as was in his power.' **exercitum**, with ellipse of *sed* or *tantum.*

10. **sicut ... esset.** Though expressing a matter of fact, the verb is in the subjunctive because the clause depends on the subjunctive *dividerent.*

XXVIII.

1. **agerentur.** The subj. of limitation again, introduced by the relative after the negative, a species of the consecutive subj.

2. **liberam**, 'uncontrolled by a superior.'

3. **quem qui**, 'and whoever seized this would place the enemy at an undoubted disadvantage in position.' The subj. is due to the clause being virtually a future perfect condition, while the verb in the apodosis is in past time. In present time it would be *quem qui occuparit ... est facturus.*

4. **causam cert. ... contr.**, 'as to bring about a conflict with M.' An extension of a common phrase (such as *manus conserere*), like *artes belli conserebant*, xxi. 1. 2.

3. **non modo** for *non modo non*, as regularly before *ne ... quidem.* **natus**, 'but on that very account adapted by nature for hiding an ambuscade.'

6. **ut quaedam**, 'some of them large enough to.'

7. **quot quemque**, 'each place being occupied by as many as it could conveniently hold.'

9. **sibi quisque**, 'each begged for the task of dislodging the enemy.' **inter stol. fer.**, "conspicuous among these senseless braggarts" (Church and Brodribb).

12. **succedens**, 'as they mounted from lower ground a hill already occupied.' **succedentem** = *subsequentem.*

13. **Iusta**, 'a regular battle face to face with the enemy,' as distinct from an ambuscade.

XXIX.

4. **veniret ... consererent**, the subjunctives expressing intention. **suos**, 'their own side.' **effusa**, 'headlong.'

5. **ad integ. ac.**, 'to the unbroken line of reserves.' **plures simul**, 'in a body.' **volventes orbem**, 'forming a circle'; as we say, 'forming square.'

6. **Poenus**, used generally of the army, not of its leader mentioned in the next clause.

8. **extremi ing.**, 'the meanest intellect.'

9. **in animum inducamus**, 'let us make up our minds to.'

10. **cum F.**, for *cum Fabii castris.* **quod b.**, 'as his services to us and his dignity deserve.'

11. **modo**, 'just now.' **patronos.** Because they were indebted to them for their safety, as the *libertus* owed his freedom to his *patronus.* "As authors of your freedom." (C. and B.) *Patronus* seems to be another form of *pater*, as *matrona* of *mater.* **colligantur vasa**, 'to pack the baggage,' and so to leave the camp.

XXX.

1. **in adm. ... convert.**, 'arrested the wandering attention.'

2. **circ. mil. eius**, 'such of the soldiers of F. as were grouped around them.'

3. **modo**, as before, 'just now.' **quod f. p.**, 'as far as my poor words allow.'

4. **plebeiscitum.** The regular word for a measure passed by the *plebs*, and introduced by one of their own officers without the sanction of the senate: cf. *sciti plebis*, 26. 4.

Plebei is the archaic genitive of *plebs* or *plebes*. **Oneratus ... honoratus.** This play on the form of words contrasted is called *annominatio*. **antiquo**, used technically for voting against a new bill (lit. 'prefer the old'), while *abrogo* = 'repeal a new law.' **auspicium.** The auspices were taken only in the name of the superior officer.

5. **ordines** = 'rank.'

10. **cum procella im. d.**, 'had burst in a storm of rain.'

XXXI.

2. **Menige.** Polybius says it was the old island of the Lotus eaters (i. 39). It was not far from the lesser Syrtis and is now called Jerbah. **Cercinam**, now Karkeneh, at the N.W. extremity of the Syrtis, opposite to Meninx.

3. **iuxta ... ac. si.**, 'just as if.' An unusual construction, though found in Cicero, Or. *post red.* 8. 20, *iuxta ac si meus frater esset*, and Sall. *Jug.* 45. 2.

5. **Ad mille hominum**, an unusual construction for *circiter mille hominibus; mille* is properly an adjective, *millia* the substantive, 'thousands.' *Ad* is used adverbially here and elsewhere with numerals. Cf. *Ad duo millia et trecenti occisi* (x. 17. 2); *Occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor* (Caes. *B. G.* ii. 33).

7. **Ipse.** The consul Servilius, in contrast to the *classis* in §§ 3 and 6. **et collega eius**, 'as was also his colleague,' *accitus*, but not the principal verb, agreeing with *collega*. **semestri**, the dictatorship was held only six months (Liv. iii. 29. 5), probably because it was at first used only for military needs, and the early campaigns lasted only through the summer. Mommsen also makes it probable that it lasted only to the end of the term of the ordinary magistrate who named to it.

10. **eo decursum**, 'that as the citizens could not wait so long, in the panic caused by the disaster they had recourse to the expedient of having a pro-dictator appointed by the people (cf. note on 8. 5.), and that his subsequent exploits and his brilliant glory as general, and the additions made by his descendants to the inscription on his bust, made it easy to believe that he was dictator, whereas he had been pro-dictator.' *Decursum esse* and *obtinuisse* depend on *fugit*.

11. **titulum**, referring to the Roman custom, by which the busts of ancestors were ranged in the atrium of a noble house which had the *ius imaginum*, and descriptive notices were added below of the official honours and exploits.

XXXII.

1. **Atilius.** The omission of the praenomen M. to the first name is unusual, while the second has the cognomen Geminus in the place of the praenomen Cn. **artibus**, 'policy,' as in § 3. In § 2 it means 'device.' **s. inter se c.**, 'with the greatest harmony.' *Inter* etc. is more strongly reciprocal in xxi. 39. 9, *auxerant inter se opinionem*, 'their opinion of each other had been raised by,' etc.

2. **opportuni ad.**, 'they encountered' (an unusual phrase for hostile collision), 'Hannibal, harassing his line of march and cutting off stragglers.' **in casum**, 'they would not give an opportunity for a general engagement.' *Casus* is common in this sense in Sallust and Tacitus. With *universae dimic.* cf. *universo periculo*, 12. 10; for 'decisive battle' Livy uses *supremum certamen*, there being no definite equivalent in Latin.

3. **ut nisi**, 'that he was on the point of retiring to Gaul, but for the fact that his departure would have looked like flight.' The perf. subj. implies the near fulfilment of the event. **insequentes**, 'the succeeding consuls.'

4. **constitisset**, 'had come to a stand.' **Neapolis** was first referred to by Livy under the name of Palaeopolis, vii. 26. 1, but the 'old city' disappears, and the 'new city' takes its place after the siege and surrender to Rome. **verba f., ut d.**, a pleonastic expression for 'a speech was made to the effect that.'

6. **subs fortunae**, 'a reserve for themselves in case of need.'

7. **Si quam**, 'They would have offered themselves with the same readiness, had they thought they could be of any help.' **Gratum**, 'They would esteem it a favour on the part of the Senate and people of Rome, if the latter would consider all that belonged to the N. as their own, and would deign to accept their gift as one greater and more valuable than it really was by the spirit and good will of the ready givers.'

duxissent iudicaverint. This change of tense is not unusual in Livy, the first verb representing the action from the point of view of the writer, the second from that of the speaker; but it was rare to find the two tenses in such close connection.

XXXIII.

1. **fefellerat**, absolutely, as in *spe fallendi*, xxi. 57. 3. 'Had escaped discovery.'

2. **in campo M. coniurassent.** The verb is used of the military oath of obedience: cf. 38. 3, and Caesar, *B.G.* vii. 1. Probably the slaves had tried to enrol themselves in the legions, which was against the law. **coniurassent**, the subj., as being the ground of their condemnation, and therefore a form of indirect speech. **aeris gr.**, see note on 10. 7.

3. **Demetrius**; 5. **Pineus.** Teuta, the queen dowager of the Illyric Ardiaei, had provoked Rome by her piracies and outrages on Roman envoys. She was defeated, and her minister, Demetrius of Pharos, who had surrendered Corcyra to the Romans, was made governor in the name of Pineus, Teuta's young son, over such territory as was left him by treaty. Demetrius revolted again, lost his army and Pharos, and fled to the court of Philip; but the Romans spared the youthful Pineus, on condition of the payment of subsidies, which were now overdue (*cujus dies exierat*). **diem proferri**, 'the term extended.'

7. **In rel. venit**, 'the interests of the gods too seemed concerned by the fact that.' **Aed. Concordiae.** This chapel, which stood beside that of Juno Moneta on the Arx, was distinct from the larger temple of Concord, which stood on the slope of the hill towards the Forum, and was founded by Camillus B.C. 267, when the consulship was thrown open to the *plebs*. **per**, 'on occasion of.' **seditio**, derived from *sed*, apart (cf. *sed fraude* archaic for *sine fraude*) and *ire*, cf. *seduco sepono*. **vovisset**, concessive subj.: 'though L. M. had vowed it.' **locatam**, 'put out to contract,' the duty commonly of the censors, but occasionally of commissioners (*duumviri*), as here, specially appointed.

8. **praetor urbanus**, the *praetor* who had cognisance of suits in which Roman citizens alone were involved, as distinguished from the *praetor peregrinus*, who presided at cases affecting

foreigners. Originally there had been one *praetor* only; the post of *praetor peregrinus* was of later creation, and inferior in dignity to the other.

9. **in eam diem.** The time for the elections often varied with the return of the consuls from the seat of war, and no fixed rules could be adopted, though dictators were sometimes specially named to carry on the elections.

11. **rectius visum.** The appointment of an "interrex" was a constitutional expedient in the case of the death or resignation of the supreme magistrate. The dictator was regarded as a colleague specially named on urgent occasions by a living consul.

12. **vitio creatis,** 'as their election proved a faulty one, and they were ordered to abdicate in a fortnight's time, there was a lapse to an interregnum.' The *vitium* might consist in the neglect of the formalities of the auspices, or in some unfavourable sign at the time or after the ceremony. The college of augurs decided by a formal *decretum* that the election was so vitiated. **ad inter. res red.,** i.e. the term of the consuls' office expired, and they could not therefore name another dictator.

XXXIV.

1. **imperium,** i.e. their military command, which properly ceased with their year of office. **proditi,** 'appointed.' In the kingly period each *interrex* seems to have held the office for five days, being appointed in turn from the senators divided into bodies of ten *decuriae*, the senate then consisting of 100. **certamine patrum ac pl.** Though the old terms are used, the struggle was more between the *nobiles*, whether patrician or plebeian, who formed the senate, and those not ennobled by office, than between the patricians and plebeians properly so called.

2. **C. T. Varroni,** 'the mob strove to raise to the consulship C. T. Varro, who, as a man of their own class, was endeared to the commons by inveighing against leading men and by demagogic tricks, and derived lustre from another's unpopularity owing to his successful attacks on the power and dictatorial authority of Q. F.; but he was strenuously opposed by the senators in order to stop the practice of men's rising to their position by dint of making attacks on them.' **concusso,** part. for subst.: cf. xxi. 1. 5, *Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae* = the loss of S. and S.

3. **augures**: cf. on *vitio creatis*, 33. 12. **per inv.**, 'gained support for his own candidate by making them unpopular.'

4. **adductum ... trahi.** The *or. obl.* following a verb understood in *criminando.*

5. **Quum**, 'Though it had been shown that it was possible to carry on the war with four legions by the fact that.'

6. **prius**, 'though he had prevented the R. from conquering rather than from being conquered.'

7. **foedus**, 'compact.' **hominem novum**, used distinctively henceforward of the few who rose to a level with the privileged nobility by gaining curule office, but contemptuously applied like *parvenu.*

8. **eisdem sacris**, the ablative: cf. Cic. *Leg.* ii. 15. 37, *Initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiantur.* The phrase is probably a metaphor taken from the pledges of a secret society.

9. **Cui non**, 'Who could not see that their aim and object had been to enter on an interregnum, that the senate might have the management of the elections?' As the *interrex* was named by the *patres*, and he conducted the elections, they would have more influence over them than if a magistrate elected by the people presided.

10. **Id ... expugnatum**, 'they had afterwards by violent means managed to have the dictator's election pronounced faulty by the augurs.' *expugnatum* implies that it was a violence done to the constitution.

11. **certe**, 'belonged by undoubted right.' **liberum hab.**, 'would make a free use of it.'

XXXV.

1. **nobilibus iam**, 'already ennobled,' i.e. their ancestors had gained curule offices.

2. **unus**, 'alone,' as the aristocratic candidates, by dividing the votes of their party, could not in any case gain the majority required. **ut**, consecutive, 'so that the *comitia* for the election of a colleague were under his control.' **rogare** here is properly 'to propose for election,' as *rogare legem* = 'to propose a law.'

3. **L. Aemilius Paulus** had been consul with M. Livius, afterwards called *Salinator*, in B.C. 219, and had conducted brilliantly the Illyrian war. They were accused of embezzling the plunder, and Livius was condemned by all the tribes but one, and left the city in disgust. A special bill must have been passed to enable Paulus to be re-elected within ten years, as was done afterwards, Livy xxvii. 6. 7. **damnatione,** lit. 'had escaped almost singed from his colleague's condemnation and his own.' But Paulus had not been condemned, though his character had been called in question; and thus the passage seems to mean, 'had scarcely escaped with a whole skin from being condemned with his colleague.' **ambustus** is the same metaphor as in 40. 3, *semustum.*

4. **par ... datur,** 'is matched with the consul rather as a rival than a colleague,' *par* referring to the *par potestas* of the consuls by which either could thwart the other. Lit. 'is given to the consul rather with equal powers for opposing him than as a colleague' (with equal powers).

5. **Philo,** to be taken with *evenit.* **Romae** qualifies not *urbana,* in distinction to the department of Pomponius, but both of these praetorships in contrast to the two which follow. **additi,** not as a new principle, for that had been already introduced in B.C. 227.

7. **novus,** new to him; which he had not held before.

XXXVI.

1. **quantae autem,** 'But, in stating the additions made to the force of infantry and cavalry, authorities give such various accounts of the number and description of the troops.'

2. **alii,** supply some verb like *ferunt* from *variant.*

3. **numero ... auctas,** lit. 'increased in respect of the number.' **pedites aequarent,** sc. *numerum:* 'furnish the same number of infantry' (as the Romans). **treceni eq.** Yet, xxi. 17. 3, the cavalry of six legions amounted to 1800, or 300 each, so that we should have expected these new legions to contain 400; but this is not borne out by Polybius or by subsequent estimates of number.

5. **Illud** refers to what follows, as in 56. 6, and often.

6. **decemviri.** Cf. note on 9. 8, 1. 16.

7. **signa,** i.e. statues of the gods.

8. **id quidem**, i.e. the repetition made it more fearful. *Quod* is the conjunction. **via fornicata.** This vaulted way was probably a line of porticos extending to the Campus Martius which no longer existed in Livy's time. **de caelo facti**, 'struck by lightning.'

9. **Paesto.** Posidonia, an old colony of Sybaris, was a Greek town conquered by the Lucanians, and afterwards colonized by the Romans under the name of Paestum.

XXXVII.

2. **sua propria**, i.e. disaster befalling himself. **suus** is the opposite of *alienus*, *proprius* of *communis*.

4. **se** refers to Hiero, *sese* in § 5 to *legati*. The envoys speak first in their master's name, then in their own.

5. **pondo d. ac v.**, '220 pounds in weight.' **ducentum**, gen. plur., contracted form, like *modium*.

7. **Milite** = *pedite*, for which it is often used. **auxilia**, 'but that they had seen even foreigners used as light-armed auxiliaries in the Roman camp.' The word was used of non-Italian allies, *socii* being used of the Italian.

8. **mille**, properly an adjective, used here as a subst. **pugnaces**, 'accustomed to fight with.' Usually without an ablative.

9. **laxamenti**, 'that their hands might be less free to,' etc.

10. **uno tenore**, 'even tenour,' 'unswervingly.'

11. **gratia rei accepta**, "though they had accepted the kindness of the act" (C. and B.).

12. **dare dicare**, usual pleonasm in ceremonial formulae, like that in the next line.

XXXVIII.

2. **quod nunquam.** In earlier days the soldiers had taken the oath of obedience (*sacramentum*) singly, and had also pledged themselves voluntarily to their comrades in the same *decuria* (of horse) or *centuria* (of foot) to be true to one another. This was now made obligatory.

3. **ad dec.** The MSS. have *decuriatum* and *centuriatum*, which are not known to occur elsewhere in this sense as substantives. Some propose to omit *ad* and regard them as supines, which would, however, be used in a passive sense. There were 60 *centuriae* in a legion, and 30 *decuriae* of the horse attached to it. The century of an ordinary legion was composed of 70 men, though, from its name, of a hundred originally.

4. **ergo** (ἔργῳ), archaic for *causa*, occurs chiefly in legal documents.

5. **ad trib.**, 'was changed to a legal oath administered by the tribunes.'

8. **verior quam gratior.** This repetition of the comparative is common in Latin, and is the regular construction in Greek. **proficisceretur**, another instance of Livy's fondness for the subj. after *pridie quam, priusquam*, etc., where earlier writers would have had the indicative.

9. **qui dux**, indirect interrogation : 'what general.' **nosset** is naturally in the subj. after *priusquam*, being a dependent clause of the indirect question.

11. **se**, 'he would not prematurely make plans beforehand, for these were formed for men by circumstances rather than for circumstances by men.'

12. **ad id locorum**, in a temporal sense, 'hitherto.'

13. **sua sponte**, 'of his own free will.' **quo id**, etc., 'to induce him to adhere the more steadfastly to this course.' The accus. *id* after *perseverare* is very rare ; *in eo* would be more usual, though Cic. *Quint.* 24. has *id perseverare et transigere.*

XXXIX.

2. **indicente**, a present part. without a corresponding verb *indico* with this meaning, 'without my telling you.'

3. **altera parte cl. n.**, 'when the commonwealth is partially crippled.' *Claudicare* is more usual than *claudere* in this sense.

6. **ominis**, 'Let me not indeed remind you of C. Flaminius, for the sake of the omen.' Like the modern Turk, the ancient Roman apologized for the use of unlucky words, or

tried to undo their effects by others of happier sound. **demum**, 'only when,' or 'not till.' **priusquam peteret ... videat.** Here again Livy has the subj. instead of the indic., though there is no idea of purpose. Cicero has *Antequam pro L. Murena dicere instituo, pro me ipso pauca dicam* (*pro Murena*, i.). Caesar has *neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt.* Livy himself has *Petilini non ante, quam vires ... deerant, expugnati sunt* (xxiii. 30); and even *antequam opprimit lux erumpamus* (xxii. 50), where one would expect *opprimat.* See Roby, 1672-1675.

7. **et qui**, 'And when a man rouses such storms among civilians by talking wildly of pitched battles, what do you think he will do in the midst of young soldiers, and when words are followed immediately by deeds?'

8. **aut ... aut** = 'I am ... if not.' **nobilior**, 'some other spot will be renowned for being more disastrous to us than T.'

9. **adversus unum**, 'in your presence alone." Cf. *adversus te de me gloriabor*, § 17. **potius modum**, etc., 'I should prefer going too far in despising glory rather than in seeking it."

10. **ratio**, 'reasoning,' or 'policy.'

12. **id**, 'such a proof of loyalty.' **constantiores**, 'steadier.' **tempus diesque.** *Que*, as it often does, couples two expressions of one idea, 'the time as it goes on.'

13. **in diem rapto**, 'on the plunder of the day': cf. 40. 8, *raptis in diem commeatibus.*

15. **qui senescat**, 'whose strength decays.' **in dies**, 'from day to day,' distinct from *in diem*, 'for a single day.' **eum qui**, 'one who,' introducing subjunctives which are consecutive or causal, apart from their depending on a previous subjunctive.

18. **consul R. ... P. imperator**, an example of the *chiasmus* frequent in Livy. **falsa**, 'groundless,' or 'undeserved.'

19. **laborare n. s.**, 'is too often eclipsed': cf. the *lunae labores* of Virg. *G.* ii. 478.

21. **ut nihil**, stronger than the usual *ne quid* after *suadeo*, the sentence being contrasted with the following *sed ut.*

XL.

1. **laeta**, 'sanguine.' **magis** would more naturally go with *vera*, but it implies also 'for he was more inclined to admit that what F. said was true than that it was easy to carry out.'

3. **semustum.** Compare on 35. 3. **suffragiis**, the votes of the *Comitia* if he were put on his trial before them. They still acted as a court of criminal judicature, in which the courts for *quaestiones perpetuae* afterwards took their place. **caput**, 'his existence.' To a Roman *capitis deminutio* meant not merely 'death,' but also loss of his rights as a citizen.

4. **turba**, 'from the throng.'

5. **Ut**, consecutive. 'So that the newer and smaller one was nearer H.' Livy commonly has the accus. after *propius*. **robur v.** Cf. 6. 2.

6. **excusantem**, 'pleading his age as an excuse,' yet Polybius iii. 116, makes M. Atilius fall at Cannae.

8. **superabat**, used absolutely for *supererat*, as 49. 5, *paucos superantes*.

9. **Hispanorum**, 'The Spaniards had from sheer want arranged to pass over to the Romans (and would have done so) if the latter had waited till the opportunity was fully come.' **parata f.**, in a pregnant sense.

XLI.

1. **materiam d.**, 'fortune too seemed to encourage.' **ex praeparato**, abstract use of part. pass., 'after preparation.' **tumultuario**, 'irregular.' **orto** agrees with *proelio*, and is explained by *procursu* and *iussu*. **haudquaquam p. P.**, lit. 'by no means equal for the P.,' i.e. 'in which the P. were worsted.'

2. **Ad septingenti.** The prepositional constr. of *ad* has been lost sight of from its colloquial use for *fere*; yet in 50. 11, *ad sexcentos evaserunt*. **alternis**, sc. *vicibus*. This was in accordance with the early custom, afterwards dropped, that in civil jurisdiction each should have supreme authority by turns, and that as a symbol of this the *fasces* should be borne by the lictors before only one at a time. Julius Caesar reintroduced the old formality.

4. **quin**, 'nay rather.' **velut inescatam**, 'that it was like a bait to.'

5. **duas pr. p.**, 'nearly two thirds.' Cf. the Greek *τὰ δύο μέρη*.

9. **ut fides**, 'to make the R. believe that he had wished, by pretending to be still in his camp, just as he had eluded F. the year before, to keep the consuls in their position till he could first retreat to a greater distance.'

XLII.

3. **unus t. m.**, 'any common soldier.'

4. **praefectum**, a title especially used for a cavalry officer, *praefectus turmae*.

8. **pulli**. If the sacred chickens fed greedily, it was a good sign; if they refused food, a bad one. **auspicio**, either an instrumental abl. or = *in auspiciis*, 'when the auspices were taken.' **addicere**, the technical term for "sanction" of magistrates as well as of *auspicia*. The supreme right of taking the auspices belonged to Varro, who held the *imperium* for the day, and Paulus had only the *auspicia minora*.

9. **Claudii**. P. Claudius Pulcher, before engaging the Carthaginian fleet off Drepanum in B.C. 248, on being told that the sacred chickens would not eat, had said that they might drink then, and ordered them to be thrown into the sea.

12. **imperii pot.**, 'enabled the consuls to regain their authority.' **quum**. 'Though the attempts of one consul to gain popularity had first impaired the dignity of his office with the men by criminal indulgence.'

XLIII.

1. **magis inconsulte**, 'had rather started imprudently than allowed their rashness to carry them to extreme lengths.'

3. **annonam**, here, as often, for 'scarcity of food.'

5. **transfugia**, 'the less easy it would be for the fickle-minded to desert.'

9. **maioris p.**, i.e. of the council of war consisting of the *legati, tribuni, praefecti*.

10. **Vulturno**, now known as the sirocco. Hannibal's camp therefore faced north-west.

XLIV.

1. **quo ad G.**, c. 40. 5. **ex sua c. opp.**, 'as their respective positions allowed.'

3. **ulterior**, that is, opposite to the smaller camp. **locis natis ad**, cf. c. 28. 6, *re ipsa natus tegendis insidiis.*

5. **speciosum** = 'and Varro reproached P. with imitating Fabius, an example so attractive to cowardly and slothful commanders.' **exemplum**, in apposition to *Fabium.*

6. **usu cepisset**, 'had gained Italy as it were by the right of possession.' By the Twelve Tables two years' uncontested possession gave a title to property, and H. had been that time in Italy. **se constrictum ... ten.**, 'his hands were tied.'

XLV.

1. **ad multum diei**, 'up to late in the day,' as 52. 1.

2. **trans flumen.** Hannibal's camp was on the same side of the river as the larger Roman camp, and opposite to it, but further to the left, was the smaller. Cf. 44. 3.

4. **auxilio ... t.** The Numidians were to Carthage what the foreign contingents, *auxilia*, were to Rome, "a mob of irregulars." **ne**, like *quominus*, after *tenuerit*. **quod ... fuerit**, subjunctive, because depending on the consecutive subj. *tenuerit.*

5. **sors ... imp.**, 'to whom fell the chance of commanding on that day.' The alternation of command was regular from day to day, but *sors* implies the chance of the battle falling on that day. **nihil consulto.** *Nihil* used here as an adverb. So *non nihil* and *quidquam*, and the Greek *οὐδέν*. **signum pr.**, 'displayed the signal (for battle).' It was a red *χιτών* hung above the general's tent, according to Plutarch.

7. **laevum c. extr. ... ten.**, 'were on the extreme left.' **pedites**, i.e. *sociorum.* Polybius, who agrees closely with Livy, adds here a detail of importance, that the infantry was drawn up in much greater depth of ranks than usual. Though neither writer says definitely on which bank of the river the battle took place, it was no doubt on the left, and the Roman lines were probably drawn across the chord of the arc formed by the river opposite Cannae.

8. **media pugna t.**, equivalent to the *media acies tuenda* of iii. 10. 2. "Battle" had the same meaning in older English.

XLVI.

1. **ut quosque.** Polybius says that he crossed in two places: the passage means that the various bodies took up their places in line where they crossed.

3. **utraque cornua,** 'so that the Africans were on the extremities of the line,' i.e. of infantry.

4. **crederes.** The apodosis of a conditional sentence, the protasis of which is suppressed, as though it were, 'Had you been there you would have been thinking.' **et ... ceterum,** 'partly ... but to a great extent.'

5. **dispares ac dissimiles,** 'differing in use and shape.'

XLVII.

2. **ad evag.,** 'for extending.'

3. **In dir.,** 'both sides pressing straight forward.' **nitentes,** has no regular construction, as the *vir* which is in apposition to it takes a sing. **detrahebat.**

4. **animis,** 'courage,' a common meaning of the word in the plural. **constabant,** 'stood firm.'

5. **obliqua f.,** 'advancing out of the straight line and in close order.' **a cetera pr. ac.,** 'as it was in advance of the rest of the line.' Some of the Spaniards and Gauls were drawn up in a crescent, in the centre and in advance of the rest of Hannibal's infantry.

6. **tenore uno,** 'with one steady onward movement.' **subsidia Afrorum,** 'the African supports,' not the 'reserves' in the ordinary sense, as they constituted the main line though they were kept back for a time.

7. **qui utr.,** 'who were stationary in the rear on either wing.' The pluperf. has the force of the same tense in Greek, denoting the result of previous action: 'had halted.'

8. **aequavit frontem,** 'made the line level.' **etiam sinum in m. d.,** 'even became concave in the centre.' **cornua f.,** 'the Africans on both sides now overlapped.'

9. **quorum t. c.,** 'whom they had been cutting down as they retreated.'

10. **rec. ac veg.,** 'with men whose strength and spirits were fresh.'

XLVIII.

5. **alibi ... alibi**, i.e., 'on the right ... in the centre.' Hasdrubal, who was in command on the left wing, after defeating the cavalry of the Roman right, had passed round the rear of the legions and defeated the allied cavalry on the Roman left, who had been kept in check by an inferior force of Numidians. **ea parte praeerat**, probably means that Hasdrubal, as the highest in command, gave general orders to the whole cavalry when he arrived on the right wing. **subductos ex media acie N.** They were posted on the right, but may have wheeled round on the centre, when the cavalry of the allies retired before the charge of Hasdrubal. But the words are awkward. Livy's account of the battle, if the text is correct, is far from clear. **segnis**, 'were not engaging those opposed to them with much vigour.' They were not used to fight at such close quarters.

XLIX.

1. **Parte altera.** Polybius says that Paulus after the rout of the cavalry on the Roman right, rode up to the centre. This is implied but not expressed in Livy's *occurrit ... Hannibali.*

3. **equitibus R.**, probably his body guard, or praetorians in later language. **consulem**, the regular case after *deficere*, when the subject is an inanimate object.

4. **quale iam**, 'such as might be expected seeing that the enemies' victory was now certain.' There is an ellipse of some verb with *quale*. **mori in vestigio**, 'die where they stood.'

5. **Pepulerunt**, 'But at length they drew off the shattered remnant.' *superare* for *superesse*, as in 40. 8.

6. **praetervehens**, 'as he was riding by.' More commonly used in the passive, but the want of a present passive participle may explain the form.

9. **macte virtute**, 'good luck to your courage.' This phrase is often used by Livy and even vii. 36. 4, with a plural (*macti* is the common reading) and ii. 12. 14, after a verb, *iuberem macte virtute esse*. Priscian, *v. de figuris*, says *macte, id est, magis aucte; antiqui tamen et mactus dicebant.* Curtius, p. 148, connects it with *μάκαρ, μακρός, μῆκος.*

11. **e consulatu**, 'after,' or, 'in consequence of my consulship,' i.e., of a charge that grew out of his acts as consul.

14. **Venusia** was a Roman colony on the borders of Apulia, where Horace was born.

15. **Quadriginta.** Polybius says about 70,000 in all. **tanta** is scarcely possible without anything to balance it. *Aequa* and *rata* have been suggested in place of it.

16. **consulares q.**, i.e., of the *tribuni militum*, whose rank is included in the different orders of consular offices. Servilius was tribune, but also commander of the centre as *legatus*.

17. **magistratus**, etc. The *Lex Ovinia* gave the censors the right of electing the best man from each *ordo* to fill up vacancies in the Senate. From xxiii. 23, it appears that those who had held curule office lately, then those who had held plebeian aedileships, ex-tribunes and ex-quaestors, and after them distinguished soldiers were elected. **gessissent**, a consecutive subj., 'such as had held.' **sua voluntate.** As volunteers, though free from military service after holding office.

L.

1. **Aliensi cladi**, 'As famous as the disaster at the Alia (the defeat by the Gauls, 390 B.C.), but while of less moment in the results of the battle, because the enemy failed to advance, more grievous and shameful in the slaughter sustained by the army.'

3. **morientis fuit**, 'shared the fate of the other.'

4. **mittunt**, i.e. to the smaller camp on the left bank.

5. **cur ... venire.** The infinitive is the regular construction for indirect interrogation, not introduced by an interrogative verb, when the person would be the first or third in direct interrogation.

6. **aestimari cap.**, 'have a price set on your heads.' **civis an Latinus** : cf. 7. 5. **Latinus socius.** Livy more commonly distinguishes the *socii* or Italians generally from the Latins, as *socios Latinumque nomen*, 57. 10, or uses *socii* alone, if no precise statement is needed.

7. **cives**, less usual for 'fellow-citizens.'

9. **quamvis** qualifies *confertos*.

10. **Haec ubi.** An hexameter and a half have here slipped into the prose text. The vigorous rhetoric of the passage partly accounts for the oversight. So. xxi. 9. 3, *arma nec Hannibali in tanto discrimine rerum.* Cic. *in Orat.* lvi. says, *versus saepe in oratione per imprudentiam dicimus: quod vehementer est vitiosum.*

11. **translatis in d.** According to a fragment preserved in Priscian iii. 22, this is borrowed from Caelius Antipater, who lived in the period of the Gracchi, i.e. the latter part of the 2nd century B.C., the first Roman historian who aimed at dignity of language.

LI.

1. **bello,** 'now that he had brought so mighty a war to a close,' *or* 'after going through such a battle,' *bellum* being used in the sense of *praelium*, xxi. 8. 2.

2. This story seems to have been taken by Livy directly from Caelius.

3. **laeta,** 'H. thought the proposal was made in too sanguine a spirit and too important for him to entertain it at once.' **ut** for the usual relative, possibly to avoid the awkwardness of *quam quam.* **temporis,** for the regular ablative. The construction occurs also in xxiii. 21. 5.

4. **uti nescis.** Napoleon also thought H. made a mistake in not advancing on Rome. But H. was too far off to take Rome by a *coup de main.* Its population contained as many soldiers as his army, and he had no siege train, a fact which stood in his way throughout his Italian campaigns. It would have been useless, therefore, for him to march on Rome in the hope of a speedy capture.

6. **stricta,** i.e. smarting as they closed.

9. **convertit omnes,** 'all turned to look at.' **vivus,** 'living indeed but,' etc. **laniando,** explanatory of *rabiem.* **exspirasset,** of the Roman.

LII.

1. **brachio obi.,** 'threw up a line of earthworks and cut them off from the water.'

2. **Pacti,** 'having agreed to surrender arms and horses and pay a ransom of 300 "chariot" pieces for each Roman,' etc. **nummis,** abl. of price or rate. The *nummus quadrigatus*, so

called because it bore the figure of a four-horse chariot, was used as an equivalent of the *denarius*, though Livy employs the term proleptically, for in dealings with Carthage the standard of weight was doubtless adopted. Pliny says that the *denarius* was reckoned to contain 16 *asses* from the time of the Hannibalic war, except that in the payment of soldiers it was reckoned still to contain 10.

3. **seorsum**, to tempt the fidelity of the *socii* by different treatment, as before, c. 7. 5.

4. **ad**, used adverbially, as before, 41. 2.

5. **nam**, 'for they used very little plate for the table, especially when in the field.' **omnis cetera.** Livy nowhere else has these words in this order. Cicero, however, twice has *omnium ceterarum*. *De Fin.* v. 20, and *Orat.* ii. 17.

LIII.

6. **torpidos**, used proleptically, 'had left them bewildered with amazement and incapable of action.' **consilii rem esse**, 'said the matter was not one for a council of war.' **fatalis**, 'predestined.'

9. **concilium**, as distinguished from *consilium* in § 6, 'a private meeting.'

10. **Ex mei animi sententia**, a common formula of a solemn oath, with the ellipse of *iuro* before the *ut*, 'it is my firm purpose.' It also meant 'to my liking.' See the play on the two meanings Cic. *de Or.* ii. 64 *fin.*

11. **si fallo**, 'if I prove false to my oath,' cf. xxi. 45. **afficias.** Cicero rarely uses the second pers. pres. subj. for the imperative when addressing a definite person, as Livy and later writers often do.

LIV.

2. **in equites ... et pediti.** This change of construction is repeated in xiv. 342, *tanta praeda fuit ut in equitem quadringeni denarii, peditibus duceni dividerentur.*

4. **et**, explanatory, 'indeed.'

7. **occidione occisum**, a favourite phrase of Livy for 'utterly destroyed.'

8. **Itaque,** 'accordingly I shall decline the task, nor attempt to tell what I shall represent below the truth, if I describe it.'

9. **nuntiabantur nec ulla ... esse.** A change in construction from direct to indirect speech which is quite in Livy's style in rhetorical passages.

11. **ad Aegates.** The decisive defeat of Carthage off these islands brought the first war to a close B.C. 241. They were in front of Lilybaeum. **vectigales stip.** Strictly speaking, Carthage was only *stipendiaria,* since she paid a definite sum by way of indemnity. The *stipend. civitates* of later days were those whose contributions to the imperial treasury were of fixed amount, or proceeded from a tax of fixed percentage. The *vectigalia* paid by the greater part of the empire were tithes or other imposts, varying with the productiveness of the soil.

LV.

1. **in curiam Hostiliam.** The senate house by the Forum ascribed to Tullus Hostilius.

2. **neque dubitabant ... venturum.** Livy frequently has the infinitive after *non dubito,* where Cicero would have the subjunctive with *quin.*

3. **nondum palam facto,** i.e. *qui vivi mortuique essent.* Livy often uses the abl. absol. of the past part. without a substantive as *permisso, edicto, debellato,* in cases where a sentence is taken as the subject to agree with it; but it is a further licence when it is used as here without any such relation.

4. **profecto ... fore.** 'There surely must be some."

6. **illud.** Referring to the duties specified below. Cf. 36. 5.

7. **auctorem,** 'the informant who could carry the news of.'

LVI.

1. **pedibus,** lit. 'with their feet,' i.e. 'had voted without further discussion.' Hence the senators, who commonly gave a silent vote or divided without speaking, were called *pedarii.* The magistrate who presided used the formula, *qui haec sentitis in hanc partem, qui alia omnia in illam partem ite, qua sentitis.* **tunc demum,** Greek *τότε δή,* 'then, and not till then.'

3. **animo**, 'spirit.' **nundinantem**, 'bargaining.' The *nundinae* (*novem, nonae*) seem to have been at first the ninth days before the kalends, but in later use to have stood for the beginnings of the earlier Latin week of eight days, when the farmers came into the town to market.

4. **anniversarium Cereris.** These were the rites of Demeter imported from Greece. The chief festival of this worship took place in April, but this cannot well be intended here, as the battle of Cannae was fought on August 2nd.

7. **aliam**, equivalent to *ceteram*, as in xxi. 27. 6, *alius exercitus*.

LVII.

1. **M. Claudium**, i.e. Marcellum. Cf. 35. 6. This Marcellus had defeated the Gauls at Clastidium a few years before, and was one of the bravest leaders of the age.

2. **Vestales.** At first four, afterwards six, young girls of the best families of the state were pledged to devote thirty years of unmarried life to the service of the holy fire of Vesta. Great respect was uniformly paid them, and at their intercession even criminals were pardoned, but scrupulous decorum was required of them by the state, the holy fire must never die out by their neglect, and all their doings were watched jealously by the supreme pontiff. **stupri**, gen. of 'crime.' **portam Coll.**, near the Quirinal hill, whence the name.

3. **scriba quos.** The relative in the plural implies the class of scribes by a *constructio ad synesim*. **minores pontifices.** Of this lower order of pontifices little is known, except that they were three in number, and discharged certain ceremonial duties of observing the new moon, and making offerings to Juno in the Curia Calabra, a curia at the Capitol, so called from the proclamation (*calare*) of the calendar dates in this place.

4. **Hoc nefas**, the immorality of the Vestal, not the death of the criminal.

5. **Fabius Pictor**, see on 7. 4. The original bearer of the cognomen painted the pictures on the temple of Salus (304 B.C.). The painter's art was more honoured then at Rome than in later times. **suppliciis**, used in an archaic sense for *supplicationibus*.

6. **minime Romano sacro.** Yet the old forms of devotion to the *dii manes*, as illustrated in the story of Curtius, the Decii, and in the elaborate formula quoted by Livy, viii. 9. 5, point to an early sacrifice of human victims. The ancient usage of the *ver sacrum* has probably a like bearing. A few years before there had been a similar case in the Gallic war. The rite seems to have been meant to fulfil a prophecy that the soil of Rome must again be occupied by a foreign foe.

8. **legio tertia.** There is probably some confusion here, as the third legion seems to have fought at Cannae, cf. 52. 2. **Teanum Sidicinum**, commanding the via Latina, and the most important town upon it between Rome and Capua.

9. **praetextatos**, i.e. boys not yet in their seventeenth year, when the robe broidered with the broad band of purple (*praetexta*) was exchanged for the *toga virilis*.

10. **ex formula**, i.e. in accordance with the special terms of their alliance with Rome. **Arma, tela, alia**, an example of asyndeton, frequent in business details.

11. **servitiis**, the abstract for the concrete *servi*, of frequent use in Livy. **vellentne militare**, hence they were called *volones*. **empta publice**, 'bought at the charge of the state.'

12. 'They preferred these as soldiers, though they had the opportunity of ransoming prisoners at less cost.'

LVIII.

3. **Et ... et**, 'while' ... 'he for his part.'

5. **quamcumque**, often used by Livy as here without a verb, 'any, whatever.'

9. **dictatoris verbis**, 'in the name of the dictator.'

LIX.

1. **senatus datus**, 'audience was given in the senate to.' **Patres conscripti.** The writers generally thought that this phrase denoted the original senators of patrician origin, and the later enrolled of plebeian rank, either by Brutus, the first consul, or by the King Servius Tullius. But it is unlikely that the *plebs* was admitted in such early times to the ruling council, and *conscribere* is simply to 'enrol,' as in the phrases

conscribere exercitum, tribum, collegia. It is probable that *patres conscripti* meant only 'those put upon the roll of the senate,' and so 'members of the senate.' **viliores fuisse,** 'were held cheaper.'

3. **proelium extr.,** 'had prolonged the battle.'

7. **a Gallis,** i.e. after the capture of Rome, B.C. 390. **Tarentum,** then held by Pyrrhus. **Heracleam,** on the Siris in Lucania : the battle was fought in B.C. 280.

8. **nec supersumus,** 'and only those of us survive the battle whom the enemy had not strength or weapons left to massacre.'

10. **ne ille quidem,** 'those indeed should not with any right put themselves before us and boast,' etc. **sint,** like *extulisse* above, expresses the action in a livelier form as a completed result.

12. **nec maiore,** 'it cannot cost more to ransom us than to purchase them.' **nam si,** elliptically. 'I compare our money price and not our worth for,' etc.

13. 'I should think that you ought to take this into account too, in deciding such a question, should you even now incline to severity, which you would do without our deserving it, namely, to what enemy you would be about to abandon us.'

14. **avarior an crudelior.** Polybius, ix. 24, says that the Romans thought cruelty the special vice of H., but that his namesake, Monomachus, was the real author of much that was complained of. Polybius regards the charge of avarice as best supported by the evidence of the Carthaginians themselves, and of Masinissa, who knew him well.

15. **Si videatis,** 'if you were to see.'

17. **mediusfidius,** 'good heavens!' lit. equivalent to 'so help me the god of faith,' *fidius* being connected with *fides, fido, foedus,* as the genius of fidelity in social intercourse. **quum,** 'since we have seemed unworthy of ransom to (or by you).' **indigni ut,** usually *indigni qui.*

18. **Suum quisque,** 'we may not all be of the same spirit, but I for my part,' etc.

LX.

2. **Senatus,** 'Strangers were told to withdraw, and the business of taking the sense of the house began.'

4. **dandam,** 'proposed that the sum might be borrowed from the treasury, and that sureties and their estates should be the state's guarantee.' **praedibus ac praediis c. p.** This is a customary formula in all cases of security given to the state, and commonly limited to such cases by the words *publice*, *in publicum*, or *populo*. The *praedes*, written *praevides* in the *lex agraria*, were the sureties who were bound over; they were to be landowners, and their *praedia* (*praehendia*) might be seized upon in case of default. **praedibus ... praediis** are datives of the agent, *populo* dative of the indirect object.

5. **T. Manlius Torquatus,** descended from an ancestor of like praenomen and nomen, whose title of Torquatus is explained by Livy vii. 10 as derived from the collar (*torques*) of the Gaul whom he slew.

11. **P. Decius,** B.C. 340, near Saticula. Cf. vii. 34. **Calpurnius Flamina,** in B.C. 258, near Camarina.

15. **Deminuti capite.** The *caput* comprised the sum of the rights implied in personal freedom, civil and family status, and change in any of these respects might bring a *deminutio capitis* with it. The forfeiture of freedom was, of course, the worst or *deminutio maxima,* especially in the case of those who surrendered with arms in their hands. 'Your regret comes late now, when you have lost your position and forfeited your rights as citizens, by becoming slaves to the Carthaginians.'

17. **conati sunt ni,** elliptically put for 'and might have succeeded if,' etc.

20. **nam 'fortes,'** elliptically implies the reason why *boni fidelesque* was said instead of the usual combination *fortes fideles*.

22. **At** introduces an imaginary objection to the speaker's argument, as it often does. 'But, they say.'

24. **ante sec. h.,** i.e., after sunrise.

25. **Haec vobis,** 'This, mark you, was how those cowards played the part of soldiers for two days.' *vobis,* the ethic dative, which shows the interest of the person named in the whole action, and is not governed by any one word in the sentence, but belongs to the whole of it.

LXI.

5. **decem primos**, 'the ten of highest position.' Polybius has *δέκα τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους*. **ita ... ne**, 'admitted on the understanding that they should not be given an audience by the senate.'

7. **novos**, 'who had last come.' So *novi milites*, 'recruits.'

8. **religione**, 'from the obligation of their oath.' **victosque p. s.**, 'outvoted by a small majority.'

9. **prox c.**, 'in the time of the next censors,' like *consule Manlio*. **notis ignominiisque**. The censors could expel members from the senate, or strike off the roll of the knights (*equum adimere*), or remove from a country tribe to a city tribe (*tribu movere*) whereby the value of a man's vote was lessened owing to the numbers in the city tribes, and his position lowered by being joined with freedmen and landless men; or disfranchise altogether (*aerarium facere*). These powers of moral censure grew out of the large authority vested in them for taking the census of the population. At such times the *nota* of their disapproval was affixed to the name upon the roll. **confectos**, 'overwhelmed.' **omne deinde vita**, 'for the rest of their lives.' An adjectival use of the adverb common in our author. The ablative of extent of time is rare. **caruerint**, 'abstained from.'

10. **vel** = 'even.'

11. **Defecere**. A summary account is here given of the defections of the following years. Central Italy remained for the most part constant to Rome, except her old rivals of Samnium, while the alien peoples fell away.

12. **Uzentini**, represented by Ugento to the north-west of the Iapygian promontory.

13. **Romam adventum**. Verbal substantives implying motion are often accompanied by an accusative without a preposition, so *reditus*, *legatio*, *introitus*, *concursatio*.

14. Varro often served afterwards in posts of trust or honour, a fact which discredits the accounts of his antecedents as given in Livy.

15. **nihil recusandum**, 'he would have had to undergo any kind of torture.'

VOCABULARY.

a, ăb, prep. *by, from*
ăbălĭēno, -āvi, -ātum, v. tr. 1, *remove, put away*
ābdĭco, -āvi, -ātum, v. tr. 1, *renounce, give up*
ābdūco, -xi, -ctum, v. tr. 3, *lead away, withdraw*
Ăbēlux, -cis, m. 3, name of a Spaniard
ăbeo, -ii, ĭtum, intr. 4, *depart*
ăbhorreo, -ui, intr. 2, *shrink from, differ from, be foreign to*
ablēgo, -āvi, -ātum, *send away, remove*
abnuo, -ui, uĭtum or ūtum, tr. 3, *refuse*
abrĭpio, -ui, -eptum, tr. 3, *take away by force*
abrŏgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *annul, abrogate*
abscēdo, -cessi, -cessum, intr. 3, *depart, desist*
absisto, -stĭti, intr. 3, *depart, desist*
abstĭneo, -ui, -tentum, tr. and intr. 2, *hold back, abstain from, spare*
absum, -fui, *be absent*
absūmo, -mpsi, -mptum, tr. 3, *consume, destroy, spend*
ăbundo, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *overflow, abound*
ac, conj., *and;* after simul, pariter, *as*
accēdo, -essi, -essum, v. intr. 3, *approach, be added*
accendo, -di, -sum, v. tr. 3, *set fire to, inflame*
accĭdo, -ĭdi, intr. 3, *fall upon, fall to, happen*
accio, -īvi, -ītum, trans. 4, *summon*
accĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, *receive*
accŏlo, -cŏlui, -cultum, tr. and intr. 3, *dwell near*
accūsātor, -ōris, m. 3, *accuser*
accūso, -āvi, -ātum, v. tr. 1, *accuse*
ācer, ācris, ācre, adj., *sharp, keen, spirited*
ăcervus, -i, m. 2, *heap*
ăcies, -ei, f. 5, *edge, line of battle*
ācrĭter, adv., *sharply*
actio, -ōnis, f. 3, *action, proceeding*

ăcuo, -ui, -ūtum, *sharpen, incite*
ad, prep., *to, at;* as adv., *about*
ădactio, -ōnis, f. 3, *bringing* or *driving to, administering* (of oaths)
addīco, -xi, -ctum, v. intr. 3, *consent, be favourable to* (of omens)
addo, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, v. tr., *add*
ădeo, adv., *so, to such a degree, moreover*
ădeo, -ii, -ĭtum, v. tr. 4, *approach*
ădĕquĭto, -āvi, -ātum, v. tr. 1, *ride up to*
ădhĭbeo, -ui, -ĭtum, v. tr. 2, *apply to*
ădhortor, -ātus, v. dep. 1, *exhort*
ădhuc, adv., *as yet*
ădĭgo, -ēgi, -actum, v. tr. 3, *drive to, urge, bind by oath*
ādiĭcio, -iēci, -iectum, v. tr. 3, *direct to, add*
ădĭtus, -ûs, 4, *approach, access*
ādiungo, -nxi, -nctum, v. tr. 3, *join, add to*
ādiŭvo, -iūvi, -iūtum, v. tr. 1, *help*
admīrābĭlis, -e, adj., *admirable, wonderful*
admīrātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *admiration, wonder*
admisceo, -scui, -xtum, tr. 2, *mingle with*
admitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *admit*
admŏdum, adv., *to a degree, quite*
admŏneo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *remind*
admŏveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. 2, *move to, bring up to*
ădŏlescens, -entis, c. 3, *young man* or *woman*
ădŏrior, -ortus, dep. 4, *rise up against, attack*
adsum, affui, *be present, stand by, help*
advĕho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *bring*
advĕna, -ae, c. 1, *new comer, stranger*
advĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, tr. and intr. 4, *reach, arrive*
adventus, -ûs, m. 4, *arrival*
adversārius, -a, -um, adj., *hostile, adverse;* as subst., -i, m. 2, *opponent*
adversor, -ātus, dep. 1, *oppose*
adversus, prep. and adv., *opposite, towards, against*
adversus, part. as adj., *fronting; unfavourable*
adverto, -ti, -sum, tr. 3, *turn to*
advŏco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *call to oneself, summon*
aedes, -is, f. 3, *a temple;* in plur., *a house*
aedīlĭcius, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to an aedile;* as subst., -i, m. 2, *an ex-aedile*
aedīlis, -is, m. 3, *an aedile*
aedīlĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *office of aedile, aedileship*
Aegātes, -ium, f. 3, islands off west coast of Sicily
aeger, aegra, aegrum, adj., *sick*
aegre, adv. *with difficulty*
aegrĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. 3, *sickness, sorrow*

Aelius, -i, m. 2, Roman gentile name
Aemĭlius, -i, m. 2, Roman gentile name
aequālis, -e, adj. *equal, co-temporary*
aequo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *make equal, match*
aequus, -a, -um, adj. *level, fair, just*
aerārium, -i, n. 2, *treasury*
aes, aeris, n. 3, *copper, money*
aestas, -ātis, f. 3, *summer*
aestĭmo, -āvi, -ātum, *value, reckon*
aestīvus, -a, -um, adj. *of summer*
aetas, -ātis, f. 3, *age*
Āfer, Afri, m. 2, *African*
affĕro, attŭli, allātum, tr. 3, *bring*
affĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, tr. 3, *affect, weaken*
affingo, -finxi, -fictum, tr. 3, *add as an invention*
affirmo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *affirm, declare*
afflo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *blow* or *breathe on*
affluo, -xi, -xum, tr. and intr. 3, *flow to, pour in*
Āfrica, -ae, f. 1, the continent, later the province, of Africa
ăger, agri, m. 2, *field, territory*
aggrăvo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *increase the weight of, make worse*
aggrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3, *attack*
ăgĭto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *drive about, turn over*
agmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *army in column of march*
ăgo, ēgi, actum, tr. 3, *drive, hurry, do, transact;* agere gratias, *give thanks, spend* (time), *discuss;* id agere ut, *aim at*
ăgrestis, -e, adj. *rustic*
āio, defect. v. *assert*
āla, -ae, f. 1, *wing, wing of army, squadron of horse*
Albīnus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
albus, -a, -um, adj. *white*
ăliā, adv. *in* or *by another way*
ăliās, adv. *at another time*
ălĭbī, adv. *elsewhere*
Āliensis, -e, adj. of the Alia, a river in Agro Sabino, 11 miles N. of Rome
ăliēnus, -a, -um, *belonging to another, another's, foreign*
ăliō, adv. *elsewhither;* alio ... alio, *hither and thither*
ălĭquantus, -a, -um, adj. *considerable.* In neuter (1) as subst. with partit. gen. *a little;* (2) as adv. aliquantum and aliquanto, with comparatives, *much more, a little more*
aliquis, -qua, -quod, indef. adj. *some*
ălĭquis, aliquid, indef. pron. *some one*
ălĭquŏt, indef. adj. pron. *some few*
ălĭtĕr, adv. *otherwise*
ălius, -a, -ud, *other*
Allīfae, -arum, f. 1, a town of Samnium

Allīfānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Allifae*
allŏquor, -cutus, dep. 3, *address*
ălo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 3, *feed*
Alpes, -ium, f. 3, the Alps
alte, adv. *on high*
alter, -ĕra, -ĕrum, pron. adj. *the one of two*
altercātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *dispute, debate*
alternus, -a, -um, adj. *by turns, alternate*
altus, -a, -um, part. of alo as adj. *high*
ambĭgue, adv. *doubtfully, ambiguously*
ambĭtio, -ōnis, f. 3, *canvassing, striving for favour*
ambo, -ae, -o, num. adj. *both*
ambūro, -ussi, -ustum, tr. 3, *scorch*
ămīcĭtia, -ae, f. 1, *friendship*
amnis, -is, m. 3, *river*
ămoenus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasant*
ample, adv. *splendidly ;* comparat. **amplius**, *more, further*
amplector, -xus, dep. 3, *embrace*
amplus, -a, -um, adj. *great, ample, distinguished*
an, conjunct. *whether, or*
ancŏra, -ae, f. 1, *anchor*
ancŏrāle, -is, n. 3, *cable*
anfractus, -ûs, m. f. *winding*
angustiae, -ārum, f. pl. *narrowness, narrow place*
angustus, -a, -um, adj. *narrow*
ănĭmadverto, -ti, -sum, tr. 3, *notice, consider*
ănĭmus, -i, m. 2, *soul, mind ;* in plur. *spirits, courage*
annālis, -is, m. 3, *yearly chronicle, annals*
annītor, -nisus or -nixus, *press on, strive*
annĭversārius, -a, -um, *yearly*
annōna, -ae, f. 1, *yearly produce, corn, price of corn, scarcity of corn*
annus, -i, m. 1, *year*
ante, prep. and adv. *before*
anteā, adv., *before ; formerly*
antĕquam, conj., *before that*
antĕsignānus, -i, m. 2, *one in front of the standard*
antĭdeā, old form of antea
antīquĭtus, *in ancient times, from of old*
antīquo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *reject* (*a law*), *cancel*
antīquus, -a, -um, adj. *ancient*
Antium, -ii, n. 2, a town in Latium on the coast
ăpĕrio, -ui, -ertum, tr. 4, *open*
ăpertus, part. of aperio, as adj. *open, clear*
Apollo, -ĭnis, m. 3, *the god Apollo*
appărātus, -ūs, m. 4, *preparation, equipment, state*
appāreo, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. 2, *appear*
appello, -pŭli, -pulsum, tr. 3, *bring to* (*shore*)
appello, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *address, accost*
Appennīnus, -i, n. 2, the Apennine range
appĕto, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. 2, intr. 3, *strive after : approach* (of time)

Appius, -i, m. 2, Roman praenomen
apprŏpinquo, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *approach*
apte, adv. *fitly, suitably*
apto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *fit, prepare*
aptus, -a, -um, adj. *fit*
ăpud, prep. *with, among*
Āpŭlia, -ae, f. 1, name of a district of South Italy bordering the Adriatic
Āpŭlus, -i, m. 2, an Apulian
ăqua, -ae, f. 1, *water*
ăquātor, -ōris, m. 3, *water-carrier*
ăquor, -ātus, dep. 1, *fetch water*
arbĭter, -ri, m. 2, *eye-witness*
arbustum, -i, n. 2, *orchard*
arceo, -cui, -ctum, tr. 2, *keep off, hinder*
arcesso, -īvi, -ītum, tr. 3, *summon*
Ardĕa, -ae, f. 1, a town six miles south of Rome
ardeo, arsi, arsum, intr. 2, *burn, blaze*
ardor, -ōris, m. 3, *fire, heat*
ărēna, -ae, f. 1, *sand*
argentum, -i, n. 2, *silver, money*
Ărĭcia, -ae, f. 1, town near Alba Longa in Latium
ārĭdus, -a, -um, *dry*
arma, -orum, n. pl. 2, *arms*
armātūra, -ae, f. 1, *equipment, troops*
armentum, -i, n. 2, *herd*
armĭger, -eri, m. 2, *armour-bearer*
armo, -avi, -atum, tr. 1, *arm*
Arnus, -i, m. 2, the river *Arno*
Arpi, -orum, m. 2, a city in Apulia
Arrētium, -ii, n. 2, a town in Etruria
arrĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum, v. tr. 3, *snatch, seize*
ars, -tis, f. 3, *art, skill, trick*
artus, -ûs, m. 4, *joint*
artus, -a, -um, part. of arceo as adj. *close, strait*
arx, arcis, f. 3, citadel
Ăsĭna, -ae, m. 1, Roman cognomen
asper, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *rough, harsh, cruel*
aspernor, -ātus, dep. 1, *reject, disdain*
assentior, -sensus, dep. 4, *agree to*
assĕquor, -sĕcūtus, dep. 3, *pursue, overtake*
assŭēfăcio, -fēci, -factum, tr. 3, *accustom to*
assŭēsco, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. 3, *grow accustomed*
assŭētus, -a, -um, part. as adj. *accustomed, usual*
assurgo, -surrexi, -surrectum, intr. 3, *rise up*
Ātellani, -ōrum, m. pl. 2, natives of Atella in Campania
āter, ātra, ātrum, adj. *black*
Ātīlius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
atque, conj. *and ;* after pariter, simul, *as*
atqui, conj. *but yet*
ătrōcĭter, adv. *cruelly, harshly*
ătrox, -ōcis, adj. *cruel, harsh*

attĕnuo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *thin, make shrink*
attingo, -tĭgi, -tactum, tr. 3, *touch, reach, concern*
attollo, tr. 3, *raise*
attŏnĭtus, -a, -um, part. of attono, *amazed*
auctor, -ōris, m. 3, *author, informant, promoter*
auctōrĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *authority, resolution of senate*
audācia, -ae, f. 1, *recklessness*
audācĭter, adv. *recklessly*
audeo, ausus, tr. 2, *dare*
audio, -īvi, ītum, trans. 4, *hear*
Aufĭdus, -i, m. 2, river in Apulia
augeo, -xi, -ctum, tr. 2, *increase*
augur, -ŭris, c. 3, *diviner, augur*
aura, -ae, f. 1, *breeze*
aures, -ium, f. pl. 3, *ears*
aureus, -a, -um, adj. *golden*
aurum, -i, n. 2, *gold*
auspĭcium, -i, n. 2, augury from birds, *auspices, omen*
aut, conj. *either, or*
autem, conj. *but, moreover*
autumnus, -i, m. 2, *autumn*
auxĭliāris, -e, adj., *auxiliary*
auxĭlium, -i, n. 2, *help;* in plur. *auxiliaries*
ăvārus, -a, -um, adj. *greedy, avaricious*
āvello, -elli or -ulsi, -ulsum, tr. 3, *tear away*
Ăventīnus, -i, n. 2, name of one of the hills of Rome
āverto, -ti, -sum, tr. 3, *turn away*
ăvĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *greedy*
ăvus, -i, m. 2, *grandfather*

Baebius, -i, m. 2, Roman gentile name
Băliāres, -ium, f. 3, the Balearic islands ; as m. pl. the inhabitants of the islands
barbărus, -a, -um, adj. *foreign, barbarous*
bellĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *of war*
bellum, -i, n. 2, *war*
bĕnĕ, adv. *well*
bĕnĕfĭcium, -i, n. 2, *kindness, favour*
Bĕnĕventānus, -i, n. 2, native of Beneventum
bĕnīgne, adv., *kindly*
Bĭbācŭlus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
Bĭbŭlus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
bĭduum, -i, n. 2, *space of two days*
biennium, -i, n. 2, *space of two years*
bĭfărìam, adv. *in two parts*
bīni, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. *two each*
Blaesus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
bŏārius, -a, -um, adj. *of cattle*
Boii (Βοῖοι, Polybius ; Βόϊοι, Strabo), -orum, m. pl. 2, a Gaulish people
bŏnus, -a, -um, adj. *good*
bōs, bŏvis, c. 3, *ox, cow*
Bostar, -aris, m. 3, a Carthaginian name
Bŏviānum, -i, n. 2, a town in Samnium
bŏvillus, -a, -um, adj. *of cattle*

brāchium, -ii, n. 2, *an arm, earthwork*
brēvis, -e, adj. *short*
brĕvĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *shortness*
Bruttii, -iōrum, m. pl. 2, natives of the southernmost part of Italy
bustum, -i, n. 2, *place of burning, burying, tomb*
Busa, -ae, f. 1, a woman's name

căcūmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *top, summit*
cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, intr. 3, *fall*
Caecĭlius, -i, m. 2, Roman gentile name
caecus, -a, -um, *blind*
caedes, -is, f. 3, *slaughter*
caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, tr. 3, *slay*
Caelius, -i, m. 2, Roman name
caelum, -i, n. 2, *sky, heaven*
Caeres, -ētis, adj. *of Caere*, a town in Etruria
caerĭmōnia, -ae, f. 1, *rite, ceremony*
caesim, adv. *with the edge*
Caeso, -ōnis, m. 3, Roman cognomen
Caius, -i, m. 2, Roman praenomen
Călātīnus, -i, m. 2, an inhabitant of Calatia, at a town in Campania
calcar, -āris, n. 3, *spur*
Călēnus, -a, -um, adj. *of Cales*
Căles, -ium, f. pl. 3, a town in South Campania, now Calvi
călĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *hot*
Callĭcŭla, -ae, f. 1, a hill in Campania
callĭde, adv. *craftily*
callĭdus, -a, -um, *skilful, crafty*
Callĭfānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Callifae*, a town of the Hirpini
callis, -is, c. 3, *path*
călor, -ōris, m. 3, *heat*
Calpurnius, -i, n. 2, Roman gentile name
Cămillus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
Campānia, -ae, f. 1, the district between Latium, Lucania, Samnium, and the Tuscan Sea
Campānus, -a, -um, *of Campania*
campester, -tris, -tre, adj. *lowland*
campus, -i, m. 2, *plain*
candĭdātus, -i, m. 2, one clothed in white, *candidate for office*
candor, -ōris, m. 3, *brilliant whiteness*
Cannae, -ārum, f. pl. 1, a town in Apulia
Cannensis, -e, *of Cannae*
căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, tr. and intr. 3, *sing, sound, play*
Cănŭsīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of Canusium*
Cănŭsium, -ii, n. 2, a town in Apulia
Căpēnas, -ātis, adj. *of Capena*, a Tuscan town
căpesso, -īvi, -ītum, v. tr. 3, *take to, engage in*
căpio, cēpi, captum, v. tr. 3, *take*
Căpĭtōlium, -ii, n. 2, *the Roman Capitol*, the temple

of Jupiter and the hill on which it stood
căpra, -ae, f. 1, *she-goat*
căprīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of goats*
captīvus, -a, -um, adj. and subst. *captive, prisoner*
capto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *catch at, entrap*
Căpŭa, -ae, f. 1, the chief city of Campania
căput, -ĭtis, n. 3, *head, person, civil position*
cărīna, -ae, f. 1, *keel*
carmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *song, prophetic verse*
căreo, -ui, ĭtum, intr. 2, *be without*
carpo, -psi, -ptum, tr. 3, *pluck, weaken, harass*
carptim, adv. *by pieces, on different sides*
Carthāgĭniensis, -e, adj. *Carthaginian;* and as subst.
Carthāgo, -ĭnis, f. 3, Carthage
Carthalo, -ōnis, m. 3, a Carthaginian name
cārus, -a, -um, adj. *dear*
Căsĭlīnum, -i, n. 2, a town in Campania
Căsīnas, -ātis, adj. *of Casinum*
Căsīnum, -i, a Roman colony in Latium, on the borders of Campania
castellum, -i, n. 2, *fort*
castra, -orum, n. pl. *a camp;* castrum=*fortress*
Castŭlōnensis, -e, adj. *of Castulo*, a town in Hispania, Tarraconensis
cāsus, -ûs, m. 4, *fall, hap, misfortune, opportunity*
cătēna, -ae, f. 1, chain
Caudīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of Caudium*, a town in Samnium
causa, -ae, f. 1, *cause, case, state*
caute, adv. *cautiously*
cautus, -a, -um, adj. *wary*
căveo, cāvi, cautum, tr. and intr. 2, *beware of, take care for, be guarantee for*
căvus, -a, -um, adj. *hollow*
cēdo, cessi, cessum, v. tr. and intr. 3, *depart, give way to, yield*
cĕler, cĕlĕris, cĕlĕre, adj. *swift*
cĕlĕrĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *speed*
cĕlĕrĭter, adv. *quickly*
Celtĭbēri, -orum, m. pl. 2, *Celtiberians*, a people of Middle Spain
Celtĭbērĭcus, -a, -um, *Celtiberian*
censeo, -ui, censum, tr. 2, *reckon, deem, vote*
censor, -ōris, m. 3, *a censor*
centeni, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. *a hundred apiece*
Centenius, -ii, m. 2, Roman cognomen
Cento, -ōnis, m. 3, Roman cognomen
centum, card. num. adj. indecl. *hundred*
centŭrio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *divide into centuries*
centŭrio, -onis, m. 3, *centurion, captain of a century*
Cercīna, -ae, f. 1, island off N. coast of Africa, on the Lesser Syrtis
Cĕres, ĕris, f. 3, the Roman goddess of agriculture

cerno, crēvi, crētum, tr. 3, *discern*
certāmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *contest*
certe, adv. *surely, certainly*
certo, -āvi, -ātum, *strive, contend*
certus, -a, -um, part. of cerno as adj. *sure, certain*
cervix, -īcis, f. 3, *neck*
cesso, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *hold back, delay*
cētĕrum, conj. *but*
cētĕrus, -a, -um, adj. *the other*
cieo, cīvi, cĭtum, tr. 2, *move, rouse*
circa, prep. and adv. *about, around*
circumdo, -dĕdi, -dătum, tr. 1, *put round, surround*
circumdūco, -duxi, -ductum, tr. 3, *lead round*
circumeo, -ii, -ĭtum, tr. and intr. 4, *go round*
circumfĕro, tŭli, lātum, tr. 3, *carry round*
circumfundo, -fūdi, fūsum, tr. 3, *pour round, surround*
circumsĭdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, tr. 2, *beset, besiege*
circumspecto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *look round at, look round for*
circumspĭcio, -spexi, -spectum, tr. 3, *survey, consider*
circumvĕhor, -vectus, dep. 3, *ride* or *sail round*
circumvĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, tr. 4, *surround*
cis, prep. *this side of*
Cisalpīnus, -a, -um, adj. this side of the Alps
cĭtĕrior, -us, compar. adj. *on this side*
cīvīlis, -e, adj. *civic, civil*
cīvis, -is, c. 3, *citizen*
cīvĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *citizenship, body of citizens, community*
clādes, -is, f. 3, *disaster, slaughter*
clam, adv. *secretly*
clāmo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *cry out, call*
clārus, -a, -um, adj. *bright, famous*
classĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *of the fleet*
classis, -is, f. 3, *a fleet*
claudeo or claudo, clausum, 2 and 3, *halt, falter*
Claudius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
claudo, -si, -sum, tr. 3, *shut*
clēmens, -entis, adj. *gentle, merciful*
clĕpo, -psi, -ptum, tr. 3, *steal*
Cneius, -i, m. 2, Roman praenomen
cŏăcervo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *heap together*
coepi, coeptum, pf. of unclassical coepio, *begin*
cŏerceo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *confine, restrain*
cōgito, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *think, ponder*
cognātio, -ōnis, fem. 3, *kinship, relationship*
cognātus, -a, -um, adj. *kindred;* as subst. *kinsman*
cognosco, -nōvi, -nĭtum, tr. 3, *get to learn, perceive, learn*
cōgo, cŏēgi, cŏāctum, tr. 3, *collect, contract, force*

cŏhĭbeo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *contain, restrain*
cŏhors, -tis, f. 3, *cohort, tenth part of a legion*
cŏhortor, -ātus, dep. 1, *exhort, encourage*
collābor, -lapsus, dep. 3, *fall in ruins*
collēga, -ae, m. 1, *colleague*
collēgium, -ii, n. 2, *college, fraternity*
collĭgo, -ēgi, -ectum, *collect*
collīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of a hill.* **Porta Collina**, *the Colline gate;* lit. gate near the hill
collis, -is, m. 3, *hill*
collŭvio, -ōnis, f. 3, *conflux of washings, off-scourings*
cŏlōnia, -ae, f. 1, *settlement of farmers, colony*
cŏlōnus, -i, m. 2, *farmer, colonist*
cŏmĕs, -ĭtis, c. 3, *companion*
cŏmĭtiālis, -e, adj. *of meetings or elections*
cŏmĭtium, -ii, 2, *meeting place;* in plur. *meeting, election*
commeātus, -iis, m. 2, *provisions, supplies*
commĭgro, -āvi, -ātum, *move elsewhere, migrate*
commīlĭto, -ōnis, m. 3, *fellow-soldier*
commĭniscor, -mentus, dep. 3, *devise*
committo, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *join, commit, entrust*
commŏdus, -a, -um, adj. *suitable, convenient*
commŏdum, -i, n. 2, *advantage*
commūnĭco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *impart, share*
commūnis, -e, adj. *common*
compărātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *preparation*
compăro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *prepare*
compăro (compar), -āvi, -ātum, *compare*
compello, -pŭli, -pulsum, tr. 3, *collect, compel*
compello, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *address, call reproachfully*
compĕrio, -ĕri, -ertum, tr. 4, *ascertain*
compĕtītor, -ōris, m. 3, *rival, competitor*
compĕto, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, v. intr. 3, *be competent, capable*
compleo, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. 2, *fill up, complete*
complexus, -ûs, m. 4, *embrace*
complōrātus, -ûs, m. 4, *general lamentation*
complōro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *lament together*
compōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. 3, *form, compose, arrange*
comprĕhendo, -di, -sum, *take hold of, understand*
cōnātus, -ûs, m. 4, *attempt, undertaking*
concēdo, -cessi, -cessum, intr. and tr. 3, *yield, submit, grant*
concĭlio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *make inclined to, endear to*
concĭlium, -ii, n. 2, *a private meeting*
concio and **concieo**, -cīvi, -cĭtum, and -cītum, -cīre, tr. 2 and 3, *urge together, collect, rouse*

concĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. 3, *receive, conceive, formally announce*
concĭto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *excite, rouse*
conclāmo, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. *call out, shout, call*
concordia, -ae, f. 1, *harmony, concord*
concurro, -curri, -cursum, intr. 3, *assemble, engage*
concurso, -āre, *rush hither and thither*
concursus, -ûs, m. 4, *encounter, onset*
concŭtio, -cussi, -cussum, tr. 3, *shake*
condĭcio, -ōnis, *condition, terms*
condo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. 3, *found, build, put away, hide*
confercio, -fertum, tr. 4, *press close*. **confertus**, *close together*
confĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. 3, *collect, join, convey, compare*
confessio, -ōnis, f. 3, *confession, acknowledgment*
confĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, tr. 3, *accomplish, weaken, destroy*
confīdo, -fīsus, intr. 3, *trust in, trust*
conflīgo, -xi, -ctum, intr. 3, *contend, fight*
confŭgio, -fūgi, intr. 3, *have recourse to*
congĕro, -essi, -estum, *pile up, heap*
conglŏbo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *form into a ring*
congrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3, *encounter*
coniecto, -āvi, -ātum, *guess, conjecture*
coniectus, -ûs, m. 4, *throwing, casting*
coniĭcio, -ēci, -ectum, tr. 3, *throw*
coniungo, -nxi, -nctum, *join*
coniunx, -ŭgis, c. 3, *husband* or *wife*
coniūro, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *band by oath, conspire*
connītor, -nīsus or -nixus, dep. 3, *strive, struggle*
cōnor, -ātus, dep. 1, *undertake, try*
consaepio, -ptum, tr. 4, *hedge, enclose*
consălūto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *greet with one accord, salute*
conscendo, -di, -sum, tr. and intr. 3, *go on board, embark, mount*
conscisco, -scīvi, -scītum, tr. 3, *decree in common, inflict*
conscrībo, -psi, -ptum, tr. 3, *enrol, compose*
conscriptus, -a, -um, adj. *enrolled*
consensus, -ûs, m. 4, *agreement, consent*
consentio, -sensi, -sensum, tr. and intr. 4, *agree*
consĕquor, -sĕcūtus, dep. 3, *attend, pursue, follow*
consĕro, -sēvi, -sĭtum, tr. 3, *sow, plant*
consĕro, -sĕrui, -sertum, tr. 3, *join;* with manum dextram, pugnam, *join battle*
conservātor, -ōris, m. 3, *preserver, defender*

consīdĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *consider*
consīdo, -sēdi, -sessum, intr. 3, *sit down, settle down, encamp*
consĭlium, -ii, n. 2, *deliberation, plan, policy, judgment, council* (of war, etc.)
consisto, -stĭti, -stĭtum, intr. 3, *come to a stand, halt*
consōlor, -ātus, dep. 1, *cheer, comfort, soothe*
conspectus, -ûs, m. 4, *sight, view*
conspĭcio, -spexi, -spectum, *look at, descry*
constans, -antis, part. of consto as adj. *firm, steadfast*
constanter, adv. *steadfastly*
constantia, -ae, f. 1, *steadfastness*
constĭtuo, -ui, -ūtum, tr. 3, *establish, settle, determine*
consto, -stĭti, -stātum, intr. 1, *stand firm, be certain*
constringo, -inxi, -ictum, tr. 3, *fetter, restrain*
consul, -ŭlis, m. 3, *consul*
consŭlāris, -e, adj. *of consular rank, consular:* as subst., *ex-consul*
consŭlātus, -ûs, m. 4, *consulship*
consŭlo, -ui, ultum, intr. and tr. 3, *consult, take measures*
consulte, adv., *on purpose*
consulto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *consult, deliberate*
consultum, -i, n. 2, *decree*
contemno, -tempsi, -temptum, tr. 3, *despise*
contendo, -di, -tum, intr. 3, *strive, hasten*
contĭcesco, -tĭcui, inch. 3, *become silent, abate*
contĭnens, -entis, adj. *adjacent, continuous;* as subst., f. 3, *mainland*
contĭneo, -ui, -tentum, tr. 2, *enclose, comprise, check*
contingo, -tĭgi, -tactum, tr. and intr. 3, *touch, reach, pollute, happen*
contĭnuus, -a, -um, adj. *uninterrupted, successive*
contio, -ōnis, f. 3, *assembly, called together, public speech*
contra, adv. *opposite, on the other hand* or *side;* prep. *against*
contrăho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *collect, contract, bring about*
contŭmēlia, -ae, f. 1, *insult, disgrace*
convallis, -is, f. 3, *enclosed valley*
convĕho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *carry, bring together*
convello, -velli, -vulsum, tr. 3, *tear, pluck up*
convĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, intr. and tr. *meet, visit, be agreed*
converto, -ti, -sum, tr. 3, *turn*
convīvium, -ii, n. 2, *feast, banquet*
convŏco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *call together*
cŏŏrior, -ortus, dep. 4, *rise up, break forth*
cōpia, -ae, f. 1, *abundance, means, opportunity; force* or *forces, troops* (gen. in plural)
cor, cordis, n. 3, *heart;* cordi esse alicui, *to please any one*

corbis, -is, f. 3, *basket*
Cornēlius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
cornu, -ûs, n. 4, *horn, wing* (of army), *extremity of wing*
corpus, -ŏris, n. 3, *body*
corrumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, *destroy, spoil, corrupt*
corruo, -ui, intr. 3, *fall to the ground, fall to pieces*
Corsĭca, -ae, f. 1, an island in the Tuscan Sea
Cortōna, -ae, f. 1, a town in Etruria
Cortōnensis, -e, adj. *of Cortona*
Cŏsānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Cosa* in Etruria
crēber, -bra, -brum, *thick, frequent, repeated*
crēbro, adv. *repeatedly*
crēdo, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, tr. 3, *trust, believe*
creo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *make, elect*
cresco, crēvi, crētum, inch. 3, *grow, increase*
crīmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *charge, offence*
crīmĭnor, -ātus, dep. 1, *accuse*
Crŏtōniensis, -e, adj. *of Croto* on the east of the Ager Bruttius, S. Italy
crūdēlis, -e, adj. *cruel*
crŭentus, -a, -um, adj. *bloody, blood-stained*
cruor, -ōris, m. 3, *blood spilt, gore*
crux, crŭcis, f. 3, *cross*
cŭbīle, -is, n. 3, *bed*
culpa, -ae, *fault*
cultor, -ōris, m. 3, *husbandman, inhabitant*
cum, prep. *with*
cŭmŭlo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *heap up, load*
cŭmŭlus, -i, m. 2, *heap*
cunctanter, adv. *slowly, with delay*
cunctātor, -ōris, m. 3, *loiterer, delayer*
cunctor, -ātus, *linger, delay*
cŭneus, -i, m. 2, *wedge*
cŭpĭdĭtas, atis, f. 3, *desire, greed*
cŭpio, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, tr. 3, *desire*
cūra, -ae, f. 1, *care, pains*
cūria, -ae, f. 1, *senate house*
Cursor, -ōris, m. 3, Roman cognomen
cursus, -ûs, m. 4, *running, quick motion, course*
cŭrūlis, -e, adj. *of a chariot;* so, *curule*, used of those officers who sat on a chair like a chariot seat
custōdia, -ae, f. 1, *guard, watch, picket*
custōdio, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, tr. 4, *guard*
custos, -ōdis, c. 3, *guard, sentinel*

damnātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *condemnation*
damno, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *condemn*
dēbello, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. 1, *bring a war to an end, war down, subdue*
dēbeo, -ui, -itum, tr. 2, *owe, be bound*
dĕcem, card. num. adj. *ten*
Dĕcember, -bris, m. 3, *the tenth month, December;* also as adj.

dĕcemvir, -i, m. 2, *one of a board of ten, decemvir*
dēcerno, -crēvi, -crētum, tr. and intr. 3, *decide, decree, contend*
dĕcet, int. impers. 2, *be becoming, befit*
Dĕcĭus, -i, m. 2, Roman gentile name
dēcĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. 3, *cheat, deceive*
dĕcŭrio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *divide into decuriae or bodies of ten*
dēcurro, -cŭcurri or -curri, -cursum, int. 3, *run down, march down*
dēdĕcus, -ŏris, n. 3, *disgrace*
dēdĭtio, -ōnis, f. 3, *surrender*
dēdo, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, tr. 3, *give up*
dēdūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *lead down* or *forth, withdraw, launch, conduct*
dēfectio, -ōnis, f. 3, *desertion, revolt, failing*
dēfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. 3, *bring down, report, accuse*
dēfĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, tr. and intr. 3, *desert, fail*
dēfīgo, -fixi, -fixum, tr. 3, *fasten, strike motionless*
dēformĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *ugliness*
dēfungor, -functus, dep. 3, *have done with, discharge*
dēgĕnĕro, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *depart from, degenerate*
dēgrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3. *descend*
dēiĭcio, -iēci, -iectum, tr. 3, *throw down*
dein, adv. *then, next*
deinceps, adv. *next, successively*
deinde, adv. *then, next*
dēleo, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. 2, *destroy*
dēlĭgo, -lēgi, -lectum, *choose out*
Delphi, -ōrum, m. pl. 2, seat of Apollo's oracle in Phocis
Dēmētrius, -ii, m. 2, a Greek name
dēmĭnuo, -ui, -ūtum, *lessen, weaken*
dēmonstro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *point out, show*
dēmum, adv. *at last, at length*
dēni, -ae, -a, ord. num. adj. *ten each*
dēnĭque, adv. *lastly, finally, in short*
dens, dentis, m. 3, *tooth*
densus, -a, -um, adj. *thick*
dēnuntio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *announce, declare*
dēpello, -pŭli, -pulsum, *drive down, dislodge*
dēpŏpŭlor, -ātus, dep. 1, *lay waste*
dēposco, -pŏposci, tr. 3, *demand, require*
dēprendo, -di, -sum, tr. 3, *catch*
descendo, -di, -sum, intr. 3, *come down*
dēsĕro, -ui, -ertum, tr. 3, *abandon, desert*
dēsīdĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *feel the want of, miss*
dēsĭlio, -sĭlui, -sultum, intr. 3, *leap down*
dēsĭno, -īvi and -ii, -ĭtum, tr. 3, *leave off, cease*
dēsisto, -stĭti, -stĭtum, *leave off, give over*

despēro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and int. 1, *despair, despair of*
destĭtuo, -ui, -ūtum, tr. 3, *set, place, abandon*
dēsum, defui, intr. *be wanting, fail*
dētĕgo, -texi, -tectum, tr. 3, *expose, reveal*
dēterreo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *frighten from, deter*
dētrăho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *drag down, remove, detract*
dētrīmentum, -i, n. 2, *loss, damage*
dētrūdo, -si, -sum, tr. 3, *thrust down, dislodge*
deus, -i, m. 2, *god*
dēvasto, -ātum, tr. 1, *lay waste*
dēvincio, -nxi, -nctum, tr. 4, *bind fast, engage*
dēvius, -a, -um, adj. *out of the way*
dextĕra, dextra, -ae, f. 1, *right hand*
Diāna, -ae, f. 1, goddess of the chase, etc.
dĭcio, -ōnis, *dominion*
dĭco, -avi, -atum, tr. 1, *dedicate*
dīco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *say, tell, name, call*
dictātor, -ōris, m. 3, *dictator*
dictātōrius, -a, -um, adj. *of a dictator*
dictātūra, -ae, f. 1, *dictatorship*
dictum, -i, n. 2, *word, order*
dies, -ēi, c. in sing. masc. in plur. *day, time*
diffĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, tr. 3, *put off, differ*
diffĭcĭlis, -e, adj. *hard, difficult*
diffīdo, -fīsus, sum. intr. 3, *mistrust, despair*
dīgrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3, *separate, depart*
dignĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *rank, dignity*
dignus, -a, -um, adj. *worthy*
dīlābor, -lapsus, dep. 3, *disperse*
dīlectus, -ûs, m. 4, *levying, levy*
dīmĭcātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *fight, combat*
dīmĭco, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *fight, contend*
dīmĭdius, -a, -um, adj. *half*
dimĭdium, -ii, n. 2, *half*
dīmitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *send different ways, dismiss*
dīmŏveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. 2, *separate, remove*
dīrĭgo, -rexi, -rectum, tr. 3, *arrange, draw up, direct*
dīrĭmo, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. 3, *separate, break off, destroy*
dīrĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum, tr. 3, *ravage, plunder*
discerno, -crēvi, -crētum, tr. 3, *separate, distinguish*
disco, dĭdĭci, tr. 3, *learn*
discordia, -ae, f. 1, *dissension, variance*
discors, -cordis, adj. *discordant, disagreeing*
discrĕpo, -ui, intr. 1, *differ;* discrepat, *it is a matter of dispute*
discrīmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *difference, critical moment, danger*
discurro, -cŭcurri and -curri, -cursum, intr. 3, *run different ways*

discursus, -ūs, m. 4, *a running to and fro*
dīsiĭcio, -iēci, -iectum, *scatter*
dispar, -ăris, adj. *unlike, unequal*
dispello, -pŭli, -pulsum, *scatter*
dispertio, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. 4, *distribute, divide*
displĭceo, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. 2, *displease*
dispōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, *set in order, arrange*
dissentio, -si, -sum, intr. 4, *differ, disagree*
dissĭmĭlis, -e, adj. *unlike*
dissĭpo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *disperse*
dissŏnus, -a, -um, *discordant, confused, different*
disto, -āre, intr. 1, *be distant, differ*
diu, adv. *long*
dīversus, -a, -um, adj. *turned different ways, contrary*
dīves, -ĭtis, adj. *rich*
dīvĭdo, -vīsi, -vīsum, tr. 3, *separate, divide*
dīvīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of the gods, divine*
dīvĭtiae, -arum, f. pl. 1, *riches*
dīvus, -i, m. 2, *god*
do, dĕdi, dătum, tr. 1, *give*
dŏceo, -ui, -ctum, tr. 2, *teach, inform*
dŏcŭmentum, -i, n. 2, *proof*
dŏlus, -i, m. 2, *guile, deceit*
dŏmĭnor, -ātus, dep. 1, *bear rule, be master*
dŏmĭnus, -i, m. 2, *master, lord*
dŏmo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 1, *tame, subdue*
dŏmus, -ûs, f. 2nd and 4th, *house, home*
dōnec, conj. *as long as, until*
dōnum, -i, n. 2, *gift*
dŭbie, adv. *doubtfully*
dŭbĭto, -avi, -atum, tr. 1, *doubt;* dubito an, *I rather think that*
Ducarius, -ii, m. 2, a Gaulish name
dŭcēni, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. *two hundred each*
dŭcenti, -ae, -a, card. num. adj. *two hundred*
dūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 1, *lead, guide*
ductor, -ōris, m. 3, *leader*
duellum, -i, n. 2, *war*
dum, conj. *while, until, provided that*

e, ex, prep. *out of, from, in consequence of, after*
ea, for eâ viâ, *that way, there*
Ĕbūsus, -i, f. 2, island near Spain, now Yvica
ēdīco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *decree, ordain*
edisserto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *set forth, relate*
ēdo, ēdĭdi, ēdĭtum, tr. 3, *bring forth, declare*
ēdŏcēo, -ui, -ctum, tr. 2, *instruct, inform*
effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, tr. 3, *bring forth, set forth, proclaim*
effĭcĭo, -fēci, -fectum, tr. 3, *accomplish*
effŏdio, -fōdi, -fossum, tr. 4, *dig out*
effŭgio, -fūgi, tr. 3, *flee away from, escape, escape notice of*

effulgeo, -fulsi, intr. 2, *shine out*
effundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, *pour forth, throw* (of a horse)
effūse, adv. *far and wide*
ĕgeo, -ui, intr. 2, *want, lack*
ĕgŏ, pers. pron. *I*
ĕgŏmet, pers. pron. *I myself*
ēgrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3, *go out, pass out of*
ēgrĕgie, adv. *markedly, notably*
ēgrĕgius, -a, -um, adj. *distinguished, excellent*
ĕlĕphas, other cases from elephantus, m. 2, *elephant*
ēlūdo, -lūsi, -lūsum, tr. 3, *elude, frustrate*
ēmitto, mīsi, missum, tr. 3, *send out*
ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, tr. 3, *buy*
ēmŏlŭmentum, -i, n. 2, *reward*
ĕnim, conj. *for*
ēnĭteo, -ui, intr. 2, *shine forth*
eo, -īvi, -ĭtum, intr. 4, *go*
eo, adv. *thither*
ĕpŭlae, -ārum, f. pl. 1, *feast, banquet*
ĕpŭlor, -ātus, dep. 1, *feast*
ĕques, -ĭtis, m. 3, *horseman, knight*
ĕquester, -tris, -tre, adj. *of cavalry, of the knights, equestrian*
ĕquĭdem, adv. *indeed, of course*
ĕquĭtātus, -us, m. 4, *cavalry*
ĕquus, -i, m. 2, *horse*
erga, prep. *towards*
ergo, prep. *on account of;* adv. *therefore*
ērĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum, tr. 3, *snatch away, carry off*
ērŏgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *vote a grant of*
erro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *stray, wander, mistake*
ērumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, intr. 3, *burst forth*
ēruptio, -ōnis, f. 3, *a bursting forth*
Ĕrycīnus, -a, -um, *of Mount Eryx* in Sicily
exscensio, -ōnis, f. 3, *landing*
et, conj. *and, also, even*
ĕtĕnim, conj. *for indeed*
ĕtiam, conj. *also, even*
Ĕtrūria, -ae, the district north of Latium
Ĕtruscus, -a,- um, adj. *Tuscan*
etsi, conj. *although*
ēvādo, -si, -sum, intr. and tr. 3, *go forth, escape, pass beyond*
ēvăgor, -ātus, dep. 1, *scatter, extend*
ēvĕho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *carry forth;* in pass. *ride out, move forth*
ēvĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, intr. 4, *fall out, befall, result*
ēventus, -ûs, m. 2, *event, issue*
ēvolvo, -volvi, -vŏlūtum, tr. 3, *roll forth, disclose*
exămino, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *kill*
exaudio, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. 4, *hear from a distance*
excēdo, -cessi, -cessum, intr. and tr. 3, *go out, exceed, digress, leave*
excĭdo, -cĭdi, intr. 3, *fall out, escape, perish*

excīdo, -īdi, -īsum, tr. 4, *cut down, destroy*
excio, -īvi or -ii, -ītum or ĭtum, tr. 4, *call out, excite*
excĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. 3, *withdraw, except, intercept, catch*
exclūdo, -clūsi, -clūsum, tr. 3, *shut out, cut off*
ēxcūso, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *excuse, plead in excuse*
exĕcrābĭlis, -e, adj. *accursed, detestable*
exemplum, -i, n. 2, *model, example, manner*
exeo, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. 4, *go out, expire*
exercĭtus, -ûs, m. 4, *army*
exhaurio, -hausi, -haustum, *drain, exhaust*
exĭgo, -ēgi, -actum, tr. 3, *drive out, require*
exĭguus, -a, -um, adj. *scanty, small*
existĭmo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *judge, esteem*
exĭtus, -ûs, m. 4, *egress, end, result*
exŏrior, -ortus, dep. 4, *spring up, arise*
expĕdio, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. 4, *set free, make ready*
expĕdītus, -a, -um, part. as adj. *free from baggage, light-armed*
expĕrior, -ertus, dep. 4, *try, prove*
expers, -tis, adj. *devoid of*
expleo, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. 2, *fill up, complete, satisfy*
explōrātor, -ōris, m. 3, *scout*
explōro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *examine, reconnoitre*
expōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, tr. 3, *put out, set forth, land*
exposco, -pŏposci, tr. 3, *beg, demand*
expostŭlo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *demand*
exprōmo, -mpsi, -mptum, tr. 3, *put forth, display*
expugno, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *take by storm*
exquīro, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum, tr. 3, *ask, investigate*
exsĕquor, -sĕcūtus, dep. 3, *follow after, carry out, go through*
exsisto, -stĭti, -stĭtum, intr. 3, *come forth*
exsolvo, -solvi, -sŏlūtum, tr. 3, *free discharge*
exsors, -sortis, adj. *free from, without share in*
exspecto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *look for, await*
exspīro, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 2, *expire*
exstinguo, -nxi, -nctum, tr. 3, *put out, destroy*
exsto, -āre, intr. 1, *stand out, appear*
extemplo, adv. *forthwith*
extendo, -di, -tum or -sum, tr. 3, *stretch out, extend, enlarge*
extĕnuo, -avi, -atum, tr. 1, *thin, make to shrink*
externus, -a, -um, adj. *outward, external*
extollo, -ere, tr. 3, *exalt*
extorqueo, -torsi, -tortum, tr. 2, *wrench out, take by force*
extra, adv. *without;* prep. *outside*

extrăho, -traxi, -tractum, tr. 3, *drag out, prolong*
ĕxtrăordinārius, -a, -um, adj. *extraordinary*
extrēmus, -a, -um, superl. adj. (of extĕrus, exterior) *utmost, last*
exuo, -ui, -ūtum, tr. 3, *strip off, strip, lay aside*
exūro, -ussi, -ustum, tr. 3, *burn up*

Făbiānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Fabius, Fabian*
Făbius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
făcĭle, adv. *easily*
făcĭlis, -e, adj. *easy*
făcio, fēci, factum, tr. 3, *make, do, sacrifice*
făcultas, -ātis, f. 3, *means, opportunity*
Faesŭlae, -arum, f. 1, city of Etruria, now Fiesole
Fălērii, -ōrum, m. 2, a town in Etruria
Fălernus, -a, -um, adj. of a district of Campania at the foot of Mons Massicus
fallax, -ācis, adj. *deceitful, fallacious*
fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, tr. 3, *cheat, deceive, swear falsely, escape notice of*
falso, adv. *untruly, unjustly*
fāma, -ae, f. 1, *talk, rumour, renown*
fămes, -is, f. 3, *hunger*
fămĭlia, -ae, f. 1, *household*
fas, indecl. n. *divine law, right*
fascis, -is, m. 3, *bundle;* in plur. *bundle of rods carried by lictors*
fātālis, -e, adj. *ordained by fate, destined*
făteor, fassus, dep. 2, *own, confess*
fătīgātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *weariness*
fătīgo, -avi, -atum, tr. 1, *weary, harass*
fauces, -ium, f. pl. 3, *throat, gullet, defile, pass*
făvor, -ōris, m. 3, *goodwill, partiality*
fax, făcis, f. 3, *torch*
faxit, archaic 3rd sing. fut. perf. act. of facio, for fecerit
faxĭtur, archaic form of fut. perf. pass. for factum erit
fēlīcĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *happiness*
fēlix, -īcis, adj. *lucky, happy*
fēmĭna, -ae, f. 1, *woman*
fĕmur, -ŏris or -ĭnis, n. 3, *thigh*
fĕrē, adv. *almost, just, usually*
fēriae, -arum, f. 1, *days of rest, holidays*
fĕrio, -ire (percussi, ictum), tr. 4, *strike*
ferme, *nearly, commonly*
fĕro, tŭli, lātum, tr. 3, *bear, carry*
fĕrōcia, -ae, f. 1, *fierceness, high spirit*
fĕrōcĭter, *courageously, fiercely*
Fērōnia, -ae, f. 1, an old Italian goddess, patroness of plants and of freedmen
fĕrox, -ōcis, adj. *spirited, headstrong*
ferrum, -i, n. 2, *iron, sword*
fertĭlis, -e, adj. *fertile*
fessus, -a, -um, adj. *weary*
festīnātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *haste*

festīno, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *hasten, hurry*
festus, -a, -um, adj. *solemn, festal*
fĭdēlis, -e, adj. *faithful, loyal*
fĭdes, -ĕi, f. 5, *faith, honour*
fīdo, fīsus, intr. 3, *trust*
fīgo, fixi, fixum, tr. 3, *fix, fasten*
fīlius, -ii, m. 2, *son*
findo, fĭdi, fissum, tr. 3, *cleave*
fīnis, -is, c. 3, *limit* (m. pl. *borders, territory*) ; *end*
fīnĭtĭmus, -a, -um, adj. *neighbouring, adjoining*
fīo, factus, fĭĕri, used as pass. of facio, *am made, become*
firmo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *strengthen, support*
firmus, -a, -um, *strong, stable*
Flaccus, -i, n. 2, Roman cognomen
flăgro, -āvi, -ātum, *burn, be inflamed*
Flāmĭnīnus, -i, m. 2, Roman gentile name
Flāmĭnius, -ii, m. 1, Roman gentile name
flamma, -ae, f. 1, *flame, fire*
Flamĭnius, -a, -um, adj. *of Flaminius*
flēbĭlis, -e, adj. *lamentable, doleful*
flecto, -xi, -xum, tr. and intr. 3, *bend, turn, move*
flētus, -ûs, m. 4, *weeping*
flexus, -ûs, m. 4, *bending, turning*
Flōrōnia, -ae, f. 1, gentile name of a Roman woman
flūmen, ĭnis, n. 3, *stream, river*
fluo, fluxi, fluxum, intr. 3, *flow, stream*
flŭvius, -ii, m. 2, *river*
foede, adv. *shamefully*
foedus, -ĕris, n. 3, *treaty, compact*
foedus, -a, -um, adj. *foul, disgraceful*
fons, -tis, m. 3, *spring, fount, source*
forma, -ae, f. 1, *shape, beauty, kind*
formīdo, -ĭnis, f. 3, *fear, dread*
Formiānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Formiae*, a Latin town
for, fātus, dep. 1, *speak, say*
formŭla, -ae, f. 1, *form, agreement*
fornĭcātus, -a, -um, adj. *vaulted, arched*
fors, -tis, f. 3, *chance, fortune*
forsĭtan, adv. *perchance*
fortis, -e, adj. *strong, brave*
fortĭter, adv. *bravely*
fortūna, -ae, f. 1, *fortune*
fŏrum, -i, n. 2, *market-place*
fŏvĕa, -ae, f. 1, *pit, pitfall, snare*
fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, tr. 2, *warm, cherish, assist, encourage*
frango, frēgi, fractum, tr. 3, *break*
frāter, -tris, m. 3, *brother*
fraus, -dis, f. 3, *deceit, treachery*
frĕmĭtus, -ûs, m. 4, *murmuring, roar*
frĕquens, -tis, adj. *repeatedly, frequent, crowded, populous*
frĕquenter, adv. *often, in great numbers*
frĕtum, -i, n. 2, *strait, channel*
frīgus, -ŏris, n. 3, *cold*

frons, -dis, f. 3, *leaf*
frons, -tis, f. 3, *brow, front*
fructus, -us, m. 4, *enjoyment, fruit*
frūges, -um, f. pl. 3, *fruits, crops*
frūmentātor, -ōris, m. 3, *forager*
frūmentor, -ātus, dep. 1, *forage*
frūmentum, -i, n. 2, *corn*
fruor, fruĭtus, dep. 3, *enjoy*
frustra, adv. *in vain*
frustror, -ātus, dep. 1, *trick, frustrate*
fŭga, -ae, f. 1, *flight*
fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, intr. and tr. 3, *flee, flee from*
fŭgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *put to flight*
fulgeo, fulsi, intr. 2, *flash, glitter*
fulgor, -ōris, m. 3, *flash, glitter*
fulmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *thunder-bolt*
Fulvius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
fūmo, -āre, intr. 1, *smoke, reek*
fūmus, -i, m. 2, *smoke, steam*
funda, -ae, f. 1, *sling*
fundātor, -ōris, m. 3, *slinger*
fundo, fūdi, fūsum, tr. 3, *pour, shed, overthrow*
fūnestus, -a, -um, adj. *mournful, fatal*
furcŭla, f. 1, *forked prop ;* in plur. *defiles*
Fūrius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
fŭro, -ui, intr. 3, *rage, rave*
fŭror, -ōris, m. 3, *rage, madness*
furtim, adv. *by stealth*

Găbii, -iōrum, m. pl. 2, a town in Latium
Galla, -ae, f. 1, *Gaulish woman*
Gallia, -ae, f. 1, *Gaul*
Gallĭcus, -a, -um, *Gaulish, Gallic*
gallīna, -ae, f. 1, *hen*
Gallus, -i, m. 2, *a Gaul*
gallus, -i, m. 2, *cock*
gaudeo, gāvīsus, intr. and tr. 2, *rejoice, rejoice at*
gaudium, -ii, n. 2, *joy*
gĕlĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *cold*
Gĕmĭnus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
gĕmĭtus, -ûs, m, 4, *groaning*
gens, -tis, f. 3, *clan, race*
gĕnus, -ĕris, n. 3, *race, kind*
Gĕrĕōnium, -ii, n. 2, fortress in Apulia
gĕro, gessi, gestum, tr. 3, *bear, wear, carry on, wage* (war)
glădius, -ii, m. 2, *sword*
glŏbus, -i, m. 2, *circle, dense mass*
glōria, -ae, f. 1, *glory*
glōrior, -ātus, dep. 1, *boast*
gnārus, -a, -um, adj. *knowing*
Graeca, -ae, f. 1, *Greek woman*
Graecus, -i, m. 2, *a Greek man*
grātia, -ae, f. 1, *favour, kindness, thanks ;* gratiâ, abl. *on account of*
grātŭlor, -ātus, dep. 1, *congratulate*
grātus, -a, -um, adv. *pleasing, grateful*
grăvis, -e, adj. *heavy, grievous*

grăvĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *weight, severity, dignity*
grăvo, -āvi -ātum, tr. 1, *load, weigh down;* grăvor, -ātus, dep. 1, *take amiss*
grex, grĕgis, m. 3, *flock, herd*
gurges, -ĭtis, m. 3, *swift stream, rapid*

hăbeo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *have, hold;* habere gratiam, *to feel grateful*
hăbĭlis, -e, adj. *handy, manageable*
hăbĭtus, -ûs, m. 4, *condition, deportment, dress*
Hădriānus, -a, -um, adj. *Adriatic*
haereo, haesi, haesum, intr. 2, *stick to, adhere to*
Hannĭbal, -ălis, m. 3, a Carthaginian name; Hannibal Barca, son of Hamilcar
Hasdrŭbal, -ălis, m. 3, a Carthaginian name
hastāti, -ōrum, m. pl. 2, men armed with the hasta or lance, the front line of a legion
haud, adv. *not*
hauddum, adv. *not yet*
haudquāquam, adv. *by no means*
haurio, -si, -stum, tr. 4, *draw, exhaust*
Hērăclēa, -ae, f. 1, a Greek colony in Lucania
Hercŭles, -is, m. 3, the god of strength
Hērennius, -ii, m. 2, a Roman gentile name
hiātus, -ūs, m. 4, *opening cleft*
hībernăcŭla, -orum, neut. pl. 2, *winter quarters*
hīberno, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *be in winter quarters*
hībernus, -a, -um, adj. *winter, wintry;* hiberna, -orum, n. pl. 2, *winter quarters*
Hĭbērus, -i, m. 2, *the river Ebro; a Spaniard*
hīc, adv. *here, hereupon*
hĭc, haec, hoc, adj. 2, pron. dem. *this*
hicce, haecce, hocce, pron. dem. *this here*
hiems, -ĕmis, f. 3, *winter, storm*
Hiĕro, -ōnis, m. 3, name of a king of Syracuse
Himilco, -ōnis, a Carthaginian name
Hirpīni, -ōrum, m. pl. a Samnite tribe
Hispānia, -ae, f. 1, *Spain*
Hispānus, -i, m. 2, *a Spaniard*
hŏdie, adv. *to-day, now-a-days*
hŏdiernus, -a, -um, adj. *to-day's*
hŏmo, -ĭnis, c. *man*
hŏnos, -ōris, m. 3, *honour, office*
hōra, -ae, f. *an hour*
hordeum, -i, n. 2, *barley*
hŏnōro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *honour, adorn*
horreo, -ēre, intr. and tr. 2, *bristle, shudder, dread*
horreum, -i, n. 2, *granary*
horrĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *rough, frightful*
hospes, -ĭtis, m. 3, *guest, friend, host*
hospĭtālĭter, adv. *hospitably, as a guest*

hospĭtium, -ii, n. 2, *hospitality, lodgings*
hostia, -ae, f. 1, *victim*
hostīlis, -e, adj. *of an enemy, hostile*
Hostīlius, -ii, m. 2, name of a Roman king
hostis, -is, c. 3, *enemy*
huc, adv. *hither*
hūmānus, -a, -um, *human, kind, refined*
hŭmĕrus, -i, m. 2, *shoulder*
hŭmĭlis, -e, adj. *low*
hŭmor, -ōris, m. 3, *wet, moisture*
hŭmus, -i, f. 2, *ground*
iăceo, -ui, intr. 2, *lie*
iacto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *throw about, say wildly, boast*
iactūra, -ae, f. 1, *throwing away, loss*
iăcŭlor, -ātus, dep. 1, *throw, aim at*
iăcŭlum, -i, n. 2, *dart*
iam, adv. *now, already:* iam dudum, *now, for some time*
ĭbi, adv. *there*
īco, īci, ictum, tr. 3, *strike:* icere foedus, *make a treaty*
ictus, -ûs, m. 4, *a blow*
īdem, eadem, ĭdem, pron. and adj. *the same*
īdus, uum. pl. f. 4, *the ides*, the 15th day of March, May, July, October; the 13th of other months.
ignārus, -a, -um, adj. *ignorant*
ignāvia, -ae, f. 1, *sluggishness, cowardice*
ignis, -is, m. *fire*
ignōbĭlis, -e, adj. *obscure, baseborn, ignoble*
ignōmĭnia, -ae, f. 1, *disgrace*
ignōmĭniōsus, -a, -um, adj. *disgraceful*
ignōro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *be ignorant of*
ignōtus, -a, -um, adj. *unknown*
Ilergavonenses, -ium, m. pl. 3, name of a Spanish tribe near the Ebro
Ilergetes, -um, m. pl. 3, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis
ille, illa, illud, dem. pr. adj. *he, she, it; that*
illĭcio, -lexi, -lectum, tr. 3, *entice, decoy*
illĭco, adv. *on the spot, at once*
illūcesco, -luxi, intr. 3, *grow light, dawn*
Illȳrii, -ōrum, m. pl. 2, *the Illyrians*, a people on the East of the Adriatic
ĭmāgo, ĭnis, f. 3, *likeness, image, bust*
imbellis, -e, adj. *unwarlike*
imber, -bris, m. 3, *rain*
imbuo, -ui, -ūtum, tr. 3, *steep, infect, imbue*
ĭmĭtor, -ātus, dep. 1, *imitate*
immātūrus, -a, -um, *untimely, premature*
immensus, -a, -um, adj. *unbounded, vast*
immergo, -mersi, -mersum, tr. 3, *plunge*
immĭneo, -ēre, intr. 2, *hang over, threaten*
immisceo, -scui, -xtum, tr. 2, *blend, intermingle*
immitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *send in* or *into*

immo, adv. *on the contrary, yes indeed, no indeed*
immŏdeste, adv. *immoderately, extravagantly, impudently*
immŏdĭce, *immoderately*
immŏdĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *immoderate, extravagant*
immŏlo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *sacrifice*
immortālis, -e, adj. *undying, immortal*
immūnītus, -a, -um, adj. *unfortified, undefended*
immutābĭlis, -e, adj. *unchangeable*
impar, -păris, adj. *unequal*
impăvĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *fearless*
impĕdīmentum, -i, n. 2, *impediment*, in plur. *baggage*
impĕdio, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. 4, *hinder.* impeditus, *encumbered with baggage, difficult of passage*
impello, -pŭli, -pulsum, tr. 3, *push, urge on*
impendium, -ii, n. 2, *expense, cost*
impendo, -di, -sum, tr. 3, *expend*
impĕrātor, -ōris, m. 3, *commander-in-chief, general*
impĕrĭto, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *govern, rule*
impĕrium, -ii, n. 2, *command, supreme authority, dominion*
impĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *command*
impĕtus, -ûs, m. 4, *onset, attack*
impĭger, -gra, -grum, adj. *active, energetic*
impĭgre, adv. *actively, readily*
impleo, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. 2, *fill, accomplish*
implōrātio, -ōnis, *beseeching for help, imploring*
implōro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *beseech*
impōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, tr. 3, *put on, impose*
imprōvĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating*
imprōvīsus, -a, -um, adj. *unforeseen*
īmus, -a, -um, adj. superl. of inferus, *lowest, deepest*
in, prep. *in, into, against, for*
incălesco, -ui, intr. 3, *grow hot*
incautus, -a, -um, adj. *heedless, incautious*
incēdo, -cessi, -cessum, intr. and tr. 3, *march along, advance, befall, attack*
incendo, -di, -sum, tr. 3, *set fire to, inflame*
incendium, -ii, n. 2, *fire, conflagration*
inceptum, -i, n. 2, *beginning, undertaking*
incīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, tr. 3, *cut through, break off, cut off*
incĭdo, -cĭdi, -cāsum, intr. 3, *fall into, fall in with, befall*
incipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. and intr. 3, *begin*
inclēmenter, adv. *harshly*

inclīno, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *bend, force back, yield*
inclūdo, -si, -sum, tr. 3, *shut up, inclose*
incognĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *unknown*
incŏla, -ae, com. 1, *inhabitant*
incŏlo, -ui, tr. and intr. 3, *inhabit, dwell*
incŏlŭmis, -e, adj. *safe, sound*
incŏlŭmĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *safety*
incompŏsĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *disordered*
inconditus, -a, -um, adj. *disordered, confused*
inconsulte, adv. *inconsiderately*
inconsultus, -a, -um, *unadvised, indiscreet*
incresco, -crēvi, intr. 3, *grow, increase*
incrĕpo, -ui, -itum, intr. and tr. 1, *make a noise, be noised abroad, upbraid*
incumbo, -cŭbui, -cŭbĭtum, intr. 3, *lean upon, devote oneself to*
incurro, -curri, -cursum, intr, 3, *attack, meet*
incurso, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. 1, *assault, attack*
incŭtio, -cussi, -cussum, tr. 3, *strike against, hurl, strike into, inspire with*
inde, adv. *thence, thereupon*
Indibilis, -is, m. 3, name of a Spaniard
indīcens, -entis, *not telling*
indĭcium, -ii, n. 2, *discovery, proof*
indīco, -dixi, -dictum, tr. 3, *declare, enjoin*
indĭco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *disclose, show*
indignĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *unworthiness, baseness*
indignor, -ātus, dep. 1, *be angry*
indignus, -a, -um, adj. *unworthy, shameful*
indŏmĭtus, *unsubdued, untamable*
indūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *bring in, lead into, induce*
indulgentia, -ae, f. 1, *indulgence*
industria, -ae, f. 1, *diligence;* ex, de industria, *on purpose*
ĭneo, -ii, -ĭtum, tr. and intr. 4, *enter, enter upon, set about*
ĭnermis, -e, adj. *unarmed*
ĭners, -tis, adj. *indolent, sluggish*
ĭnesco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *allure, entice*
ĭnexplōrāto, adv. *without employing scouts*
infāmia, -ae, f. 1, *ill fame, disgrace*
infāmis, -e, adj. *of ill report, infamous*
infēlix, -īcis, adj. *unfortunate*
infĕrior, -us, adj. compar. of inferus, *lower, inferior*
infĕro, intŭli, illātum, tr. 3, *bring in*
infestus, -a, -um, adj. *unsafe, hostile, dangerous*
ingens, -tis, adj. *huge*
ingĕnium, -ii, n. 2, *bent, disposition, abilities*
ingrĕdior, -essus, dep. 3, *enter, advance, enter upon*

ĭnĭmīcus, -a, -um, adj. *unfriendly;* as subst. -i, m. 2, *enemy, foe*
ĭnīquus, -a, -um, adj. *uneven, unfair*
ĭnĭtio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *initiate, admit to rites*
ĭnĭtium, -ii, n. 2, *beginning*
īniungo, -nxi, -nctum, tr. 3, *join, inflict, impose.*
īniūria, -ae, f. 1, *wrong*
īniussu, abl. m. 4 (no other case), *without command*
innŏcentia, -ae, f. 1, *blamelessness, innocence*
innōtesco, -ui, intr. 3, *become known*
ĭnŏpia, -ae, f. 1, *want, need*
ĭnops, -ŏpis, adj. *helpless, destitute*
inordĭnātus, -a, -um, adj. *disordered, irregular*
inquam, def. 3, *say*
inquiētus, -a, -um, adj. *restless, unquiet*
inquīro, -sīvi, -sītum, tr. 3, *search for, inquire into*
insānio, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, intr. 4, *be mad, rave*
insciens, -tis, adj. *unaware*
inscientia, -ae, f. 1, *ignorance, inexperience*
inscītia, -ae, f. 1, *ignorance*
insectātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *railing at, insulting*
insector, -ātus, dep. 1, *pursue, rail at*
insĕquor, -sĕcūtus, dep. 3, *follow after* or *upon*
insēro, -ui, -ertum, tr. 3, *insert, mingle with*
insĭdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, tr. 2, *occupy*
insĭdiae, -ārum, f. pl. 1, *ambush, stratagem*
insĭdiātor, -ōris, m. 3, *a lier in wait*
insignis, -e, adj. *distinguished*
insĭlio, -ui, intr. and tr. 4, *leap on*
insŏlĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *unaccustomed, unusual*
inspĭcio, -exi, -ectum, tr. 3, *inspect, examine*
instĭtor, -ōris, m. 3, *retail dealer*
insto, stĭti, intr. 1, *press on*
instrūmentum, -i, n. 2, *utensil, instrument*
Insŭber, -ris, adj. *Insubrian.* Insubres, -ium, m. pl. 3, *the Insubrian Gauls* who dwelt near Milan
insŭla, -ae, f. 1, *island*
insŭper, adv. *above, moreover;* prep. *above*
insurgo, -rexi, -rectum, intr. 3, *rise up* or *to, mount*
intĕger, -gra, -grum, adj. *untouched, fresh*
intempĕries, -ei, f. 5, *intemperateness*
intendo, -di, -tum and -sum, *stretch, direct, urge on*
inter, prep. *between, among*
interclūdo, -si, -sum, tr. 3, *shut* or *cut off, hinder*
interdiu, adv. *by day*
interdum, adv. *sometimes*
intĕrea, adv. *meanwhile*
intĕrim, adv. *meanwhile*
interiungo, -nxi, -nctum, tr. 3, *join together*
intermitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *leave off, neglect, let pass*

internĕcīvus, -a, -um, adj. *destructive, to the death*
interpōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, tr. 3, *put between, apply*
interregnum, -i, n. 2, *interregnum*, time when the post of consul was vacant
interrex, -ēgis, m. 3, *regent*
interrŏgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *ask*
intersum, -fui, v. intr. *be between, differ, be present at.* interest, *it is important*
intervallum, -i, n. 2, *space between*
intervĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, intr. 4, *come between, interfere*
interventus, -ûs, m. 4, *intervention, assistance*
intolĕrābĭlis, -e, adj. *unbearable*
intŏlĕrandus, -a, -um, adj. *unendurable*
intra, prep. *within*
intrābĭlis, -e, adj. *that can be entered*
intro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *enter*
intrōdūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *bring in*
intueor, -ĭtus, dep. 2, *look at, regard*
ĭnundo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *overflow*
ĭnūtĭlis, -e, adj. *useless*
invādo, -vāsi, -vāsum, tr. 3, *attack, invade*
invĕho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *carry to;* in pass. *ride, sail to*
invĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, tr. 4, *find*
invictus, -a, -um, adj. *unconquered, unconquerable*
invĭdeo, -vīdi, -vīsum, tr. 2, *envy, grudge*
invĭdia, -ae, f. 1, *envy*
inviŏlātus, -a, -um, adj. *unhurt, inviolable*
invīto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *invite*
invītus, -a, -um, adj. *unwilling*
invius, -a, -um, adj. *impassable*
invŏco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *call on, invoke*
ipse, -a, -um, dem. pron. *himself*, etc.; *very*
ira, -ae, f. 1, *anger*
īrascor, īrātus, tr. 3, *be angry*
irrīto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *incite, excite*
irrĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *useless, vain*
irruo, -ui, intr. 3, *rush in*
is, ea, id, pron. and adj. demonst. *he, she, it, that*
ĭta, adv. *so*
Ītălia, -ae, f. 1, *Italy*
Ītălĭcus, -a, -um, *Italian*
ĭtăque, conj. *and so, accordingly*
ĭtem, *likewise, also*
ĭter, ĭtĭneris, n. 3, *journey, march*
ĭtĕrum, adv. *again*
iŭbeo, iussi, iussum, tr. 2, *bid*
iūdĭco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *judge*
iŭgŭlum, -i, n. 2, *throat*
iŭgum, -i, n. 2, *yoke*
iūmentum (for iugumentum, fr. iungo), -i, n. 2, *beast of burden*

iūnior, adj. comp. of iŭvĕnis, *younger* (contr. for iuvenior)
Iūnius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
Iūno, -ōnis, f. 3, the goddess Juno
Iuppĭter, Iŏvis, m. 3, the chief Roman god
iurgo, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. 1, *brawl, utter brawling words*
iūro, -āvi, -ātum, with dep. part. iuratus, tr. 1, *swear*
ius, iūris, n. 3, *right, law*
ius-iūrandum, iuris-iurandi, comp. n. *oath*
iussu, abl. m. 4, *by order*
iustus, -a, -um, adj. *just, right, regular*
iŭvĕnis, -is, c. 3, *a young man* or *woman*
iŭventus, -ūtis, f. 3, *youth, body of young men*
iŭvo, iūvi, iūtum, tr. 1, *help, aid, delight*
iuxta, adv. *near, equally;* prep. *hard by*

lăbo, -āvi, -ātum, intr. *totter, waver, sink*
lābor, lapsus, dep. 3, *fall, slide, slip*
lăbor, -ōris, m. 3, *toil, task*
lăbōro, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. 1, *toil, strive, be in distress, suffer*
lăcĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *tear, mangle, rail at*
lăcesso, -īvi, -ītum, tr. 3, *provoke*
lăcrĭma, -ae, f. 1, *tear*
lacteus, -a, -um, adj. *of milk, sucking*
lăcus, -us, m. 4, *lake*
laetĭtia, -ae, f. 1, *joy*
laetus, -a, -um, adj. *joyful, sanguine*
laevus, -a, -um, adj. *on the left hand*
lāmentor, -ātus, dep. 1, *lament*
lānātus, -a, -um, adj. *woolly*
lancea, -ae, f. 1, *lance, spear*
lănio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *tear, mangle*
lănius, -ii, m. 2, *butcher*
Lānŭvium, -ii, n. 2, town of Latium on the Via Appia
lăpis, -ĭdis, m. 3, *stone*
lapsus, m. 4, *falling, slipping*
Lārīnas, -ātis, adj. *of Larinum,* a town of Samnium
lāte, adv. *widely, far and wide*
lătĕbrae, -ārum, f. pl. 1, *lurking place*
lăteo, -ui, intr. and tr. 2, *lie hid, escape notice of*
Lătīnus, -a, -um, adj. *Latin;* as subst. *a Latin*
lătro, -ōnis, m. 3, *bandit*
lătus, -ĕris, n. 3, *side*
lātus, -a, -um, adj. *wide*
laudo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *praise*
laus, -dis, f. 3, *praise, glory*
laxāmentum, -i, n. 2, *relaxation, respite*
laxus, -a, -um, adj. *loose, wide*
lectisternium, -ii, n. 2, the feast of the gods, when their images were placed on couches and food set before them.
lectus, -i, m. 2, *couch*

lēgātus, -i, m. 2, *envoy, commissioner, lieutenant*
lĕgio, -ōnis, f. 3, *legion*
lēgĭtĭmus, -a, -um, adj. *lawful, legal, just*
lēgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *depute, despatch*
lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, tr. 3, *choose, read, coast along*
Lentŭlus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
lentus, -a, -um, adj. *slow, unconcerned*
Lĕpĭdus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
lētum, -i, n. 2, *death*
lĕvis, -e, adj. *light, slight, fickle*
lĕvĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *lightness, fickleness*
lex, lēgis, f. 3, *law*
lĭbens, -entis, part. of libet, *willing, willingly*
lĭber, -bri, m. 2, *book*
lībĕr, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *free*
lībĕrālis, -e, adj. *befitting a freeman, noble, gracious, generous*
lībĕre, adv. *freely, frankly*
lībĕri, -ōrum, m. pl. 2, *children*
lībĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *free, set free*
lībertas, -ātis, f. 3, *freedom*
lībertīna, -ae, f. 1, *freedwoman*
lībertīnus, -i, m. 2, *freedman*
lĭcentia, -ae, f. 1, *liberty, license*
lĭcet, -uit, impers. 2, *it is permitted, lawful*
lictor, -ōris, m. 3, *lictor*, attendant on a Roman magistrate
lignum, -i, n. 2, *wood* (firewood)
Lĭgŭres, -um, m. 3, *Ligurians*—modern Piedmontese
Lĭlȳbaeum, -i, n. 2, a fortified town in West of Sicily
līmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *threshold*
līmes, -ĭtis, m. 3, *crosspath*
līmus, -i, m. 2, *slime, mud*
lingua, -ae, f. 1, *tongue, language*
linteus, -a, -um, adj. *linen*
lĭquĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *liquid, clear*
Līternum, -i, n. 2, a city of Campania
littĕra, -ae, f. 1, *a single letter of the alphabet*, in plur. *a letter, epistle*
lītus, -ŏris, n. 3, *shore*
Līvius, -ii, m. 2, a Roman gentile name
lŏco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *place*
Lŏcri, -ōrum, m. 2, a city in the South of Italy
lŏcŭplēto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *enrich*
lŏcus, -i, m. 2, *place, ground*
longe, adv. *far off, far, by far*
longinquus, -a, -um, adj. *distant*
Longuntĭca, -ae, f. 1, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis
longus, -a, -um, adj. *long*
lŏquor, lŏcūtus, dep. 3, *speak, say*
lōrīca, -ae, f. 1, *corslet* (of leather)
Lūcānus,- a, -um, adj. *of Lucania.* Lucani, -orum, m. pl. 2, *Lucanians*

Lūcĕria, -ae, f. 1, a city of Apulia
luctus, ûs, m. 4, *sorrow, mourning*
lūdĭbrium, -ii, n. 2, *mockery, jest, sport*
lūdĭfĭcātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *derision*
lūdĭfĭcor, -ātus, dep. 1, *mock, frustrate*
lūdus, -i, m. 2, *sport*, in plur. *public games*
lūmen, -ĭnis, n. 2, *light*
lūna, -ae, f. 1, *moon*
luo, lui, tr. 3, *expiate*
lŭpus, -i, m. 2, *wolf*
Lūsĭtānia, -ae, f. 1, the western part of Spain
Lŭtātius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
lux, lūcis, f. 3, *light*
M, for Marcus, Roman praenomen
M', for Mānius, Roman praenomen
Măcĕdo, -ŏnis, m. 3, a Macedonian
macte, voc. of mactus (magnified) *Good luck*
măcŭla, -ae, f. 1, *spot, stain, blemish*
maestus, -a, -um, adj. *sad*
măgis, adv. *more, rather*
măgister, -tri, m. 2, *master* (of horse), *steersman*
măgisterium, -ii, n. 2, *office, directorship*
măgistrātus, -us, m. 4, *magistracy, magistrate*
magnĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. 3, *size, greatness*
magnus, -a, -um, adj. *great, large*
Māgo, -ōnis, m. 3, a Carthaginian name
Maharbal, -alis, m. 3, a Carthaginian name
māiestas, -ātis, f. 3, *dignity, grandeur*
māior, -us, adj. comp. of magnus, *greater, larger, older.* majores, *elders, ancestors.*
mālo, mālui, tr. 3, *prefer*
mălum, -i, n. 2, *evil, harm*
mălus, -a, -um, adj. *bad*
Mancīnus, -i, m. 2, a Roman cognomen
mando, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *entrust, charge*
Mandŏnius, -ii, m. 2, a Spanish name
măneo, -nsi, -nsum, intr. and tr. 2, *remain, await*
mānes, -ium, m. 3, spirits of the dead, deities of the lower world.
Manlius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
mănĭpŭlus, -i, m. 3, *handful, maniple, company*, so called from the wisp of hay bound round the standard
māno, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *flow, drip, spread*
mănus, -us, f. 4, *hand, body of men.* conserere manum, *close in fight*
Marcellus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
măre, -is, n. 2, *sea*
mărĭtĭmus, -a, -um, *by the sea, maritime*
Mărius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name

Marrūcīni, -orum, m. plur. 2, an Italian people on the coast of Latium
Mars, -tis, m. 3, the god of spring, and husbandry, manliness, and war; *war, battle, fortune of war*
Marsi, -orum, m. pl. 2, a people in Latium
Martius, -a, -um, adj. *of Mars*
mas, **măris**, m. 3, *male*
Massĭcus, -i, m. 2, a mountain in Campania
Massĭlienses, -ium, m. pl. 3, *inhabitants of Massilia*, the modern Marseilles
mātĕria, -ae, f. 1, *matter, material, cause, occasion*
Matho, -ōnis, m. 3, Roman cognomen
mātrōna, -ae, fem. 1, *married woman*
mātūre, adv. *seasonably, early, speedily*
mātūrĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *proper time, fulness*
mātūrus, -a, -um, adj. *seasonable, early*
mātūtīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of the morning*
Mauri, -ōrum, m. 2, *the Moors*
Māvors, -rtis, m. 3, god of war
maxĭme, adv. *very much, especially*
maxĭmus, -a, -um, adj. *very great*
Maxĭmus, -i, m. 2, cognomen of Q. Fabius, the dictator
mĕdeor, -ēri, dep. 2, *heal, remedy*
mĕdĭcus, -i, m. 2, *physician*
mĕdĭŏcris, -e, adj. *moderate*
mĕdius, -a, -um, adj. *middle, in the midst*
mĕdiusfĭdius, an interjection, short for, sic me deus fidius (the god of faith) adjuvet, *by the god of truth*
mĕlior, -us, adj. compar. *better*
membrum, -i, n. 2, *limb*
mĕmor, -ŏris, adj. *mindful*
mĕmŏria, -ae, f. 1, *memory, recollection*
mĕmŏro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *mention, relate*
mens, -tis, f. 3, *mind*
Mens, -tis, f. 3, the goddess of Understanding
mensis, m. 3, *month*
mentio, -ōnis, f. 3, *mention*
mercēnārius, -a, -um, adj. *hired, hireling*
merces, -ēdis, f. 3, *pay, reward*
Mercŭrius, -ii, m. 2, *Mercury*, god of trade, etc.
Merenda, -ae, m. 1, Roman surname
mĕreo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2; **mĕreor**, **mĕrĭtus**, dep. 2, *deserve, earn, serve*
mergo, -si, -sum, tr. 3, *dip, sink*
mĕrīdies, -ēi, m. 5, *mid-day*
mĕrĭto, adv. *deservedly*
merx, mercis, f. 3, *wares, merchandise*
messis, f. 3, *harvest*
Mĕtăpontīnus, -a, -um, adj. *Metapontine, of Metapontum* in Lucania
Mĕtellus, -i, m. 2, Roman gentile name

Metilius, -ii, m. 2, Roman cognomen
mĕto, messui, messum, *reap, mow*
mētor, -ātus, dep. 1, *measure, lay out*
mĕtus, -us, m. 4, *fear*
meus, -a, -um, possess. adj. and pron. *my, mine*
mĭco, -ui, intr. 1, *quiver, sparkle*
mīles, -ĭtis, m. 3, *soldier*
mīlĭtāris, -e, adj. *of soldiers, warlike, military*
mīlĭtia, -ae, f. 1, *military service, warfare*
mīlĭto, -āvi, -ātum, *serve as a soldier*
mille, indecl. card. num. adj. *thousand;* millia, -ium, n. pl. 3, *thousands*
mĭnae, -arum, f. pl. 1, *threats*
Mĭnerva, -ae, f. 1, Roman goddess of wisdom
mĭnĭme, adv. *very little, least*
mĭnistĕrium, -ii, n. 2, *service*
mĭnor -us, adj. *less, younger*
Mĭnŭcius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
Mĭnŭciānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Minucius*
mĭnuo, -ui, -ūtum, tr. 3, *lessen, diminish*
mĭnus, adv. *less*
mīrācŭlum, -i, n. 2, *marvel*
mīre, adv. *wonderfully*
misceo, miscui, mistum or mixtum, tr. 2, *mix, mingle, disturb*
mĭsĕreor, -itus, dep. 2, *pity*
mĭsĕria, -ae, f. 1, *wretchedness*
mĭsĕror, -ātus, dep. 1, *pity*
mīssĭle, -is, n. 3, *missile, javelin*
mītĭgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *soften, appease, assuage*
mītis, -e, adj. *mild, kindly*
mitto, mīsi, missum, tr. 3, *send*
mŏdĕrātus, -a, -um, part. of modero as adj. *moderate*
mŏdĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *moderate, scanty*
mŏdius, -ii, m. 2, *corn measure, peck*
mŏdŏ, adv. *just now;* **modo ... modo**, *at one time ... at another time*
mŏdus, -i, m. 2, *measure, limit, way, manner;* **modo** with gen. = *after the manner of, like*
moenia, -ium, n. pl. 2, *walls, ramparts*
mōles, -is, f. 3, *mass, great quantity, trouble*
mōlior, -itus, dep. 4, *exert oneself, move, remove*
mollis, -e, adj. *soft, weak*
mōmentum, -i, *balancing, moment, influence, importance*
mŏneo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *warn*
mŏnĭtus, -ûs, m. 4, *warning*
mons, -tis, m. 3, *mountain*
monstro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *show*
mŏra, -ae, f. 1, *delay*
mŏrior, mortuus, intr. 3, *die*
mŏror, -ātus, dep. 1, *delay, hinder*
mors, -tis, f. 3, *death*
mos, mōris, m. 3, *custom,* plur. *conduct, character*

mōtus, -ûs, m. 4, *movement, disturbance.* motus terrae, *earthquake*
mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, tr. 2, *move, disturb, excite*
mox, adv. *soon, presently*
mūcro, -ōnis, m. 3, *sword point*
mŭlier, -ĕris, f. 3, *woman*
multĭplex, -ĭcis, adj. *manifold, various*
multĭplĭco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *multiply, increase*
multĭtūdo, -inis, f. 3, *multitude*
multus, -a, -um, adj. *much, many*
mūnĭfĭce, adv. *bountifully*
mūnĭfĭcentia, -ae, f. 1, *bountifulness*
mūnīmentum, -i, n. 2, *rampart, fortification*
mūnio, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. 4, *fortify*
mūrus, -i, m. 2, *wall*
mūto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *change*
mūtuus, -a, -um, adj. *mutual, in return*

nam, conj. *in return*
namque, conj. *for indeed*
nanciscor, nactus, dep. 3, *get, receive, meet with*
nascor, nātus, dep. 3, *be born*
nāsus, -i, m. 2, *the nose*
nātūra, -ae, f. 1, *nature*
naufrăgium, -ii, n. 2, *shipwreck, wreck*
nauta, -ae, m. 1, *seaman, sailor*
nautĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *of sailors, nautical*
nāvālis, -e, adj. *naval*
nāvis, -is, f. 3, *ship*
ne, adv. conj. *not, that not, lest.* ne...quidem, *not even*
Nĕāpŏlītānus, -a, -um, adj. *Neapolitan, of Naples*
nĕbŭla, -ae, f. 1, *mist, fog*
nec, *neither, nor*
nĕcessārius, -a, -um, *necessary;* as subst. *a kinsman*
nĕcesse, adj. neut. indecl., also necessum, *necessary*
nĕcessĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *necessity*
nĕco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *kill*
nēcŭbi, conj. *that no where, lest anywhere*
nēcunde, conj. *that from no where, lest from any where* (peculiar to Livy)
nĕfas, n. indecl. *sin, wickedness*
nēglĭgentia, -ae, f. 1, *carelessness, neglect*
nēglĭgo, -lexi, -lectum, tr. 3, *disregard, neglect*
nĕgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *deny, refuse*
nĕgōtium, -ii, n. 2, *business, affair*
nēmo, nullius, nēmini, nēminem, nullo, c. irreg. 3, *no one*
Neptūnus, -i, m. 2, god of the sea and other waters.
nĕque, conj. *neither, nor*
nĕqueo, -ivi and -ii, -ĭtum, 4, *be unable*
nēquicquam, adv. *in vain*
nēquĭtia, -ae, f. 1, *worthlessness, remissness*
nescio, -īvi and -ii,- ītum, tr. 4, *not to know*

neuter, -tra, -trum, adj. *neither*
ni, conj. *unless*
nĭhil, n. indecl. *nothing*
nīmīrum, adv. *without doubt, surely*
nĭmis, *too much, overmuch*
nĭmius, -a, -um, adj. *excessive*
nĭsĭ, conj. *unless*
nītor, nĭsus, nixus, dep. 3, *lean on, depend on, push on, strive*
no, nāvi, intr. 1, *swim*
nōbĭlis, -e, adj. *well-known, high born, noble*
nōbĭlĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *nobility*
nōbĭlĭto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *make renowned, famous*
nocturnus, -a, -um, adj. *night, by night*
nōmen, ĭnis, n. 3, *name*
non, adv. *not*
noscĭto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *know, recognize*
nosco, nōvi, nōtum, tr. 3, *get to know*
noster, -tra, -trum, possess. adj. and pron. *our, ours*
nōtĭtia, -ae, f. 1, *acquaintance, knowledge*
Nŏva Classis, supposed to be the local name for a place in Spain between Ilerda and Tarraco
nŏvus, -a, -um, adj. *new*
nox, noctis, f. 3, *night*
nūbes, is, f. 3, *cloud*
nūdo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *strip, expose*
nūdus, -a, -um, adj. *naked*
nullus, -a, -um, adj. *no, none*
num, conj. *whether*
Nŭmĕrius, -ii, m. 2, name of a Roman gens
nŭmĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *count, reckon*
nŭmĕrus, -i, m. 2, *number*
Nŭmĭdae, -ārum, m. pl. 1, *Numidians*
nummus, -i, m. 2, *coin, money*
nunc, adv. *now*
nuncŭpo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *name, pronounce* (vows)
nundĭnor, -ātus, tr. 1, *traffic, chaffer*
nunquam, adv. *never*
nuntio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *tell*
nuntius, -ii, m. 2, *messenger*

ob, prep. *for, on account of*
ŏbēdio, -īvi, -ītum, intr. 4, *obey*
ōbiĭcio, -iēci, iectum, tr. 3, *throw at, expose to*
oblĭgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *bind*
oblīquus, -a, -um, adj. *slanting, sideways*
oblīviscor, -ītus, dep. 3, *forget*
obruo, -rui, -rŭtum, tr. 3, *overwhelm*
obscūrus, -a, -um, *dark, obscure, unknown*
obsaepio, -psi, -ptum, tr. 4, *hedge in*
obses, -ĭdis, c. 3, *hostage*
obsĭdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, tr. 2, *blockade*
obsĭdio, -ōnis, f. 3, *siege, blockade*
obsisto, -stĭti, -stĭtum, intr. 3, *withstand*

obstĭnātus, -a, -um, adj. *resolute, stubborn*
obsto, -stĭti, -stātum, intr. 1, *withstand, oppose*
obstrĕpo, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. 3, *clamour against, drown with sound*
obtĭneo, -tĭnui, -tentum, tr. 2, *hold, maintain*
obtorpesco, -pui, intr. 3, *grow numb*
obtrunco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *cut down*
obviam, adv. *in the way, to meet*
obvius, -a, -um, adj. *in the way, meeting*
occaeco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *blind*
occāsio, -ōnis, f. 3, *opportunity*
occāsus, -us, m. 4, *sunset, west*
occīdio, -onis, f. 3, *massacre*
occīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, tr. 3, *kill*
occĭdo, -cĭdi, -cāsum, intr. 3, *fall, set, perish*
occŭlo, -cŭlui, -cultum, *hide, conceal*
occŭpo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *seize, occupy*
occurro, -curri, -cursum, intr. 3, *meet, oppose*
occurso, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *run to meet, charge*
Ōceănus, -i, m. 2, *Ocean*
ōcius, adv. *more quickly, speedily*
Ocrĭcŭlum, -i, n. 2, a city in Umbria.
octingenti, -ae, -a, card. num. adj. *eight hundred*
octo, card. num. *eight*
octōginta, card. num. *eighty*
ŏcŭlus, -i, m. 2, *eye*
ŏdium, -ii, n. 2, *hatred, unpopularity*
offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, tr. 3, *offer, show, cause*
offĭcium, -ii, n. 2, *kindness, service, duty*
offundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. 3, *pour out, spread*
ōlim, *once, formerly, at any time*
ōmen, -ĭnis, n. 3, *foreboding, omen*
ŏmitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *let go, let fall, neglect, omit*
omnis, -e, adj. *all, every*
ŏnĕrārius, -a, -um, *of burden*, navis on., *transport*
ŏnĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *burden, load*
Onusa, -ae, f. 1, a town in Spain, south of the Ebro
ŏpĕra, -ae, f. *pains, exertion*
Ŏpīmia, -ae, f. 1, gentile name of a Roman woman
ŏportet, intr. impers. 2, *it is necessary, proper*
oppĕrior, -pertus, dep. 4, *wait for*
oppĭdum, -i, n. 2, *town*
oppleo, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. 2, *fill up, fill*
opportūnĭtas, -atis, f. 3, *convenience, opportunity*
opportūnus, -a, -um, adj. *fit, suitable, encountering*
opprĭmo, -pressi, -pressum, tr. 3, *overpower, crush, subdue, surprise*
oppugno, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *assault*

ŏpis, opem, ope, f. defect. 3, *help;* in plur. *power, resources*
opto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *wish, wish for*
ŏpŭlentus, -a, -um, adj. *rich, powerful*
ŏpus, -ĕris, n. 3, *work*
ōra, f. 1, *coast*
ōrācŭlum, -i, f. 2, *oracle*
ōrātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *speech*
orbis, -is, m. 3, *circle.* orbis terrae or terrarum, *the round world*
ordĭno, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *set in order, arrange*
ordior, orsus, dep. 4, *begin, undertake*
ordo, -ĭnis, m. 3, *rank, order*
ŏrior, ortus, dep. 4, *arise*
orno, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *furnish, equip, adorn*
ōro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *pray, beseech*
ōs, ōris, n. 3, *mouth, face*
ostendo, -di, -tum, tr. 3, *show, declare*
Ostia, -ae, f. 1, the sea port of Rome
ostium, -ii, n. 2, *entrance, mouth* (of river)
Ŏtācĭlius, -ii, n. 2, Roman gentile name
ōtium, -ii, n. 2, *leisure, rest*
ŏvillus, -a, -um, adj. *of sheep*

P., for Publius, Roman praenomen
pābŭlātor, ōris, m. 3, *forager*
pābŭlum, -i, n. 2, *fodder*
păciscor, pactus, dep. 3, *bargain, agree*
pāco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *pacify, subdue*
pactum, -i, n. 2, *agreement, compact*
paene, adv. *almost*
paenĭtet, -uit, impers. 2, *it repents, displeases*
Paestum, -i, n. 2, a city of Lucania
Paetus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
pălam, adv. *openly*
pălamfăcio, -feci, -factum, tr. 3, *make public*
pālātor, -ōris, m. 3, *straggler*
pālor, -ātus, dep. 1, *straggle*
pălus, -ūdis, f. 3, *marsh*
păluster, -tris, -tre, adj. *marshy*
pando, pandi, pansum and passum, tr. 3, *spread out, unfold*
Păpīrius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
pār, păris, adj. *equal, equal to, a match for*
parco, pĕperci, parsum, intr. 3, *spare*
părens, -tis, c. 3, *parent*
pāreo, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. 2, *obey*
părio, pĕpĕri, partum, parĭtum, *give birth to, produce, procure*
părĭter, adv. *equally*
parma, -ae, f. 1, *round shield, target*
păro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *prepare, procure*
pars, -tis, f. 3, *part, party, duty*
partĭceps, -cĭpis, adj. *sharing, partaking*

partim, adv. *partly*
partior, -ītus, dep. 4, *share, distribute*
părum, adv. *too little, not very*
parvus, -a, -um, adj. *small*
passim, adv. *here and there, hither and thither*
passus, -us, m. 4, *pace, step*
pătens, -tis, part. as adj. *open, accessible*
păteo, -ui, intr. 2, *lie open*
păter, -tris, m. 3, *father*
pătĕra, -ae, f. 1, *bowl*
pătesco, -ui, intr. 3, *extend, stretch out*
pătior, passus sum, dep. 3, *suffer, undergo, allow*
pătria, -ae, f. 1, *native land, country*
pătrĭcii, -orum, m. pl. 2, *patricians, nobles*
pătrōnus, -i, m. 2, *protector*
paucĭtas, -ātis, *fewness, scarcity*
paucus, -a, -um, adj. *few, little*
paulo, adv. *by a little, a little*
paulum, adv. *a little, somewhat*
Paulus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
păveo, pāvi, intr. and tr. 2, *tremble, fear, dread*
păvĭdus, -a, -um, *trembling, fearful*
păvor, -ōris, m. 3, *dread, alarm*
pax, pācis, f. 3, *peace*
pecco, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *sin, offend*
pĕcūnia, -ae, f. 1, *riches, wealth, money*
pĕcus, pĕcŏris, n. 3, *cattle*
pĕcus, -ŭdis, f. 3, *beast, animal*
pĕdes, -ĭtis, m. 3, *foot soldier*
pĕdester, -tris, -tre, adj. *on foot, infantry*
pĕdĭtātus, -us, m. 4, *infantry*
Pēligni, -ōrum, a people of central Italy
pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, tr. 3, *drive, rout*
pĕnātes, -ium, m. 3, guardian gods of the household, or of the state
pĕnes, prep. *in the possession of*
penso, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *weigh out, repay, ponder, consider*
Pentri, -ōrum, m. 2, a Samnite tribe
per, *through, by means of*
pĕrăgo, -ēgi, -actum, tr. 3, *finish, accomplish*
pĕrăgro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *wander through, traverse*
pĕrangustus, -a, -um, adj. *very narrow*
percello, -cŭli, -culsum, tr. 3, *overthrow, strike, deject*
percommŏdus, -a, -um, adj. *very convenient*
percontor, -ātus, dep. 1, *ask, question*
perdo, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, tr. 3, *destroy, ruin, lose*
perdūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *lead through* or *over, prolong, induce*
pĕrĕgrīnus, -a, -um, adj. *strange, foreign;* as subst. *foreigner*
pĕreo, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. 4, *perish, be ruined*

pĕrexĭguus, -a, -um, adj. *very tiny, small*
perfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. 3, *bear through, bring news, endure*
perfĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, tr. 3, *perform, accomplish*
perfringo, -frēgi, -fractum, tr. 3, *break through*
perfŭga, -ae, m. 1, *deserter*
perfŭgio, -fūgi, intr. 3, *desert*
perfŭgium, -ii, n. 2, *refuge*
perfungor, -ctus, dep. 3, *perform, discharge*
pergo, perrexi, perrectum, tr. and intr. *go on, continue*
pĕrīcŭlum, -i, n. 2, *danger*
pĕrĭmo, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. 3, *destroy, kill*
pĕrinde, adv. *in the same manner, equally.* perinde, ac, *just as*
pĕrītus, -a, -um, adj. *experienced, expert*
perlustro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *traverse, survey*
permăneo, -si, -sum, intr. 2, *endure, remain*
permisceo, -scui, -stum and -xtum, tr. 2, *mingle, throw into confusion*
permitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *let loose, concede, permit*
permūto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *change, alter*
pernīcĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *swiftness*
pĕropportūne, adv. *very seasonably*
perpĕtuus, -a, -um, adj. *continuous, constant*
perpŏpŭlātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *devastation*
perpŏpŭlor, -ātus, dep. 1, *devastate*
persaepe, adv. *very often*
persĕquor, -sĕcūtus, dep. 3, *follow after, prosecute*
persĕvēro, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. 1, *persist, persist in*
persolvo, -solvi, -sŏlūtum, tr. 3, *pay, discharge, suffer* (punishment)
perspĭcio, -spexi, -spectum, tr. 3, *look at, inspect, observe*
persto, -stĭti, -stātum, intr. 1, *stand fast, persist*
persuādeo, -suāsi, -suāsum, tr. 2, *persuade*
pertĭnax, -ācis, adj. *firm, persevering, obstinate*
pertrăho, -traxi, -tractum, tr. 3, *drag to, prolong*
pervasto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *waste, devastate*
pervĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, intr. 4, *arrive*
pervinco, -vīci, -victum, tr. 3, *conquer, prevail over*
pes, pĕdis, m. 3, *foot*
pestis, -is, f. 3, *plague, pest, ruin*
pĕto, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. 3, *seek, attack*
phălĕrae, -ārum, f. pl. 1, *trappings*
Phărius, -a, -um, adj. *of Pharos*, an island in the Adriatic
Phĭlippus, -i, m. 2, name of the King of Macedon
Phĭlo, -ōnis, m. 3, Roman cognomen
Phĭlus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen

piăcŭlum, -i, n. 2, *sin-offering, sacrifice, victim, crime*
Pīcēnum, -i, n. 2, Picenum, a district in the east of Italy
Pictor, -ōris, m. 3, the Painter, cognomen of one of the Fabii
pignus, -ŏris or -ĕris, n. 3, *pledge, security*
Pineus, -i, m. 2, King of the Illyrians
plăceo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. *please*
plāco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *appease, quiet*
plānum, -i, n. 2, *level ground, plain*
plēbēīscitum, -i, n. 2, *decree of the commons*
plēbēius, -a, -um, adj. *plebeian*
plēbes, -is, -ei, and **plebs**, plēbis, f. 3, *the commons*
plēnus, -a, -um, adj. *full, complete*
plērumque, *commonly, very often*
plērusque, -ăque, -umque, *very many, most*
plōro, intr. and tr. 1, *lament, wail*
pluo, pluit or plūvit, intr. 3, *rain*
plus, plūris, adj. neut. in sing. *more ;* pl. plures, plura, *more, several*
Poenus, -i, m. 2, *Phoenician, Carthaginian*
Pompōnius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
pondo, old abl. used as adv. *by weight*
pondus, -ĕris, n. 3, *weight*
pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. 3, *place*
pons, -tis, m. 3, *bridge*
pontĭfex, -ĭcis, m. 3, *high priest, pontiff*
pŏples, -ĭtis, m. 3, *hough, knee*
pŏpŭlābundus, -a, um, adj. *laying waste*
pŏpŭlāris, -e, *of the people, popular ;* as subst. *fellow countryman*
pŏpŭlātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *devastation*
pŏpŭlator, -ōris, m. 3, *ravager*
pŏpŭlor, -ātus, dep. 1, and populo, -are, tr. 1, *lay waste*
pŏpŭlus, -i, m. 2, *people*
porta, -ae, f. 1, *gate, door*
portĭcus, -us, f. 4, *colonnade*
porto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *carry*
portus, -us, m. 4, *harbour*
posco, pŏposci, tr. 3, *beg, demand*
possum, pŏtui, irreg. v. *be able*
post, adv. and prep. *afterwards, after, behind*
posteā, adv. *afterwards*
postĕrus, -a, -um, *following, ensuing*
postquam, conj. *after that*
postrēmo, adv. *lastly*
postŭlo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *demand, require*
Postūmius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
pŏtestas, -ātis, f. 3, *power, authority*
pŏtior, -ītus, dep. 4, *get, obtain*
pŏtissĭmus, -a, -um, adj. *chief, most important*

pŏtius, adv. *rather*
praealtus, -a, -um, adj. *very high*
praebeo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *afford*
praecăveo, -cāvi, -cautum, tr. and intr. 2, *guard against, beware*
praecēdo, -cessi, -cessum, tr. 3, *go before, surpass, precede*
praeceps, -cĭpĭtis, adj. *headlong, steep, rash*
praeceptum, -i, n. 2, *injunction*
praecīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, tr. 3, *cut off, cut short*
praecĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, *take beforehand, anticipate, admonish*
praecĭpĭto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *thrown down, fall down, sink*
praecĭpue, *especially*
praeda, -ae, f. 1, *booty, prey*
praedātor, -ōris, m. 3, *plunderer*
praedium, -ii, n. 2, *land to be mortgaged, land, farm*
praedīco, -dixi, -dictum, *foretell*
praedĭco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *declare*
praedor, -ātus, dep. 1, *plunder*
praeeo, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. and tr. *go before, precede*
praefectus, -i, n. 2, *commander*
praefĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. 3, *put before, prefer*
praefĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, tr. 3, *appoint to the command of*
praelĕgo, -ēgi, -ectum, tr. 3, *coast along*
praelĭgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *bind before*
praelongus, -a, -um, adj. *very long*
praemitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *send forward*
praemŏneo, -mŏnui, -mŏnĭtum, tr. 2, *forewarn*
Praeneste, -is, n. 3, a town in Latium
praeoccŭpo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *occupy beforehand, anticipate*
praepăro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *make ready beforehand*
praepōno, -pōsui, -pŏsitum, tr. 3, *put before, put over*
praeprŏpĕre, adv. *very hastily*
praeprŏpĕrus, -a, -um, *very hasty*
praeruptus, -a, -um, part. as adj. *steep, sheer*
praes, praedis, m. 3, *surety*
praesens, -tis, adj. *present*
praesĭdeo, -sēdi, intr. 2, *protect, have the care of*
praesĭdium, -ii, n. 2, *defence, garrison, help*
praesto, adv. *at hand*
praesto, -stĭti, -stĭtum and -stātum, intr. and tr. 1, *to be distinguished, surpass, be surety for, perform, prove*
praesum, -fui, intr. v. *be over, have the charge of*
praetendo, -di, -tum, tr. 3, *stretch in front of, allege*
praeter, adv. *except;* prep. *past, along, beyond, besides, except*
praetĕrea, adv. *moreover*
praetĕrĭtus, part. of praetereo, as adj. *past*

praeterquam, conj. *beside that*
praetervĕhor, -vectus, dep. 3, *ride* or *sail by*
praetextātus, -a, -um, adj. wearing the toga praetexta or dress of boyhood
praetor, -ōris, m. 3, a Roman magistrate, originally a military term meaning *leader, general*
praetōrium, -ii, n. 2, *general's tent, head-quarters*
praetōrius, -a, -um, adj. *of the praetor*
praetūra, -ae, f. 1, *praetorship*
Praetūtiānus, -a, -um, adj. *Praetutian*—the Praetutii being a people of Picenum
praevĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, intr. and tr. 4, *anticipate*
prāvus, -a, -um, adj. *perverse, bad*
prĕmo, pressi, pressum, tr. 3, *press, press hard on, disparage*
prĕtium, -ii, n. 2, *worth, value, pay;* operae pretium, *worth while*
prĕci, dat. f. 3, *prayer*
prīdie, adv. *on the day before*
prīmōres, -um, m. pl. 3, *men of the first rank, chiefs*
prīmum, adv. *first, at first*
prīmus, -a, -um, adj. *first*
princeps, -ĭpis, adj. *first, chief;* principes, *men of the second line* in a legion
princĭpium, -ii, n. 2, *beginning*
prior, -us, adj. *former, previous, better*
priscus, -a, -um, adj. *old, ancient, old fashioned*
pristĭnus, -a, -um, adj. *former, ancient*
priusquam, conj. *before that*
prīvātim, adv. *in private, individually*
prīvātus, -a, -um, part. of privo as adj. *private, not in office*
pro, prep. *in front of, in behalf of, instead of, in proportion to*
pro or **proh**, interject. *Oh! Alas!*
prŏbe, adv. *honestly*
prŏbo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *approve, prove*
prōcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, intr. 3, *go forth, advance, turn out*
prŏcella, -ae, f. 1, *storm*
prōclāmo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *cry out*
prōcŭbo, -āre, intr. 1, *lie stretched out*
prŏcul, adv. *far off, afar, far*
prōcumbo, -cŭbui, -cŭbĭtum, intr. 3, *fall forward, sink*
prōcūro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *take care of, avert by sacrifice*
prōcurro, -cŭcurri and -curri, -cursum, intr. 3, *run forward*
prōcursātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *charge, onset* (only in Livy)
prōcurso, -āre, intr. 1, *run forward, make attacks*
prōcursus, -us, m. 4, *sallying forth, onset*
prōdeo, -ii, -itum, intr. 4, *come forth*
prōdĭgium, -ii, n. 2, *portent, prodigy* (for prodicium from prodico)

prōdĭtio, -ōnis, f. 3. *treachery*
prōdo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. 3, *give up, betray, appoint*
prōdūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *lead forth, prolong*
proelium, -ii, n. 2. *battle*
prŏfānus, -a, -um, adj. *not consecrated, not dedicated*
prŏfecto, adv. *assuredly, indeed*
prōfĕro, -tŭli, lātum, tr. 3, *bring forth* or *forward*
prōfĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, tr. 3, *advance, effect*
prŏfĭciscor, -fectus, dep. 3, *set out, march*
prŏfor, -fatus, dep. 1, *speak out, say*
prŏfŭgio, -fūgi, intr. 3, *run away, escape*
prŏfundus, -a, -um, adj. *deep*
prōgrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3, *go forth, advance*
prŏhĭbeo, -ui, -itum, tr. 2, *check, prevent*
prōlābor, -lapsus, dep. 3, *slip forward, fall down, fall*
prōmĭneo, -ui, intr. 2, *overhang, project*
prōmiscue, adv. *promiscuously*
prōmitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *promise*
prōmo, -mpsi, -mptum, tr. 3, *bring forth, produce*
promptus, -a, -um, part. or adj. *ready, disposed*
promptus, -us, m. 4, *readiness*
prōmulgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *make known, publish*
prōmuntōrium, -ii, n. 2, *headland*
prōnuntiātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *proclamation*
prōnus, -a, -um, adj. *bending forward, sinking down, disposed, favourable*
prŏpe, adv. *nigh, nearly, almost;* prep. *near, almost to*
prŏpĕdiem, adv. *at an early day, shortly*
prŏpĕre, adv. *hastily, speedily*
prŏpĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *quicken, hasten*
prŏpinquum, -i, n. 2, *vicinity*
prŏpinquus, -a, -um, adj. *near, neighbouring;* as subst. -i, m. 2, *kinsman*
prŏpior, -us, comp. adj. *nearer, more like*
prŏpitius, -a, -um, adj. *well-disposed, propitious*
prōpōno, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, tr. 3, *put forth, propose*
prōpraetor, -ōris, m. 3, a Roman officer with praetor's power, generally the ex-praetor of the year before
prŏprius, -a, -um, adj. *one's own, peculiar, proper*
propter, prep. *on account of*
prōpugnācŭlum, -i, n. 2, *rampart*
prōra, -ae, f. 1, *prow*
prōrĭpio, -rĭpui, -reptum, tr. 3, *snatch, hurry away*
prōrŏgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *prolong*
prōsĕquor, -sĕcūtus, dep. 3, *pursue, follow*
prospectus, -us, m. 4, *sight, view*

prospĕre, adv. *prosperously*
prospĕrus, -a, -um, adj. *fortunate, prosperous*
prospĭcio, -exi, -ectum, intr. and tr. 3, *look out, espy*
prosterno, -strāvi, -strātum, tr. 3, *overthrow*
prōtĕgo, -texi, -tectum, *protect, defend*
prōtĭnus, adv. *forthwith*
prōvĭdeo, -vīdi, -vīsum, intr. and tr. 2, *provide, foresee*
prōvincia, -ae, f. 1, *province, charge*
prōxĭme, adv. *nearest, next*
proxĭmus, -a, -um, adj. superl. *nearest, next, last*
prūdens, -tis, adj. *skilled, discreet, sagacious*
prūdentia, -ae, f. 1, *sagacity, discretion*
publĭce, adv. *at the public cost, in the name of the state*
Publĭcius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
publĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *of the state*. **res publica**, *the commonwealth, state*
pŭdet, -uit, impers. 2, *it shames*
puer, -i, m. 2, *boy*
pugna, -ae, f. 1, *battle*
pugnax, -ācis, adj. *warlike, used to fighting*
pugno, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *fight*
Pulcher, -chri, m. 2, Roman cognomen
pullus, -i, m. 2, *chicken*
pulsus, -ûs, m. 4, *stroke* (of oars, etc.)
pulvīnar, -āris, n. 3, *couch of cushions* (pulvinus)
pulvis, -ĕris, m. *dust*
punctim, adv. *point-wise, with the point*
Pūnĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *Phoenician, Carthaginian*
Pūpius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
puppis, -is, f. 3, *stern of ship*
purpŭra, -ae, f. 1, *bright purple, crimson*
Pyrrhus, -i, m. 2, name of a famous king of Epirus
Q. for Quintus, Roman praenomen
qua, adv. *where, on which side*
quācunque, adv. *wherever*
quădrāginta, card. num. adj. *forty*
quădrīgātus, -a, -um, adj. *stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (four-horse chariot)
quadringenti, card. num. adj. *four hundred*
quaero, quaesīvi, quaesītum, tr. 3, *ask, enquire*
quaeso, quaesīvi, tr. 3, *beg, entreat*
quaestor, -ōris, m. 3, a Roman magistrate in charge of finances
quaestūra, -ae, f. 1, *quaestorship*
quaestus, -ûs, m. 4, *gain, profit*
quālis, -e, adj. *such as, of what kind?*
quam, adv. and conj. *how, as, than*
quamdiu, conj. and adv. *how long? as long as*
quamvis, conj. *however much, although*

quando, adv. and conj. *when, when?*
quanquam, conj. *although*
quantus, -a, -um, adj. *how great? as great as*
quartus, -a, -um, ordin. num. adj. *fourth*
quassātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *shaking*
quătrĭduum, -i, n. 2, *space of four days*
quattuor, card. num. adj. *four*
que, conj. *both, and*
quemadmŏdum, adv. *how*
queo, -īvi, -ĭtum, intr. 4, *be able*
quĕror, questus, dep. 4, *complain, lament*
questus, -ûs, m. 4, *complaint*
qui, quae, quod, rel. pron. *who, which*
quia, conj. *because*
quīcunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, rel. pron. *whoever*
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, quiddam, indef. pron. *some one, certain one*
quĭdem, adv. *indeed.* **ne ... quidem**, *not even*
quies, -ētis, f. 3, *rest, quiet*
quiesco, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. 3, *rest, repose*
quiētus, -a, -um, adj. *quiet*
quin, conj. *that not, but that;* as adv. *why not?*
Quinctius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
quindĕcim, card. num. adj. *fifteen*
quingēni, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. *five hundred each*
quingenti, -ae, -a, card. num. adj. *five hundred*
quīni, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. *five each*
quinquāginta, card. num. adj. *fifty*
quinque, card. num. adj. *five*
quinquennium, -ii, n. 2, *space of five years*
quinquĕrēmis, -is, f. 2, *ship with five banks of oars, quinquereme*
quintus, -a, -um, ord. num. adj. *fifth*
Quintus, -i, m. 2, Roman praenomen
quippe, adv. and conj. *surely, forsooth, for, indeed*
Quĭrītes, -ium and -um, m. 3, Roman citizens, so spoken of in a civil capacity
quis, quid, inter. pron. *who?*
quisnam, quidnam, inter. pron. *who, which pray?*
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam, indef. pron. *any one, anything*
quisque, quaeque, quodque, and quicque, indef. pron. *each*
quo, adv. *whither*
quoad, *as long as, so far as*
quod, conj. *because, that*
quondam, adv. *formerly*
quŏniam, conj. *since*
quŏque, adv. *also*
quot, adj. plur. indecl. *how many? as many as*
quum, conj. *when*

răbies, -em, -e, f. 5, *madness, rage*
rādix, -īcis, f. 3, *root*
răpĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *swift, hasty*

răpio, răpui, raptum, tr. 3, *seize, carry off, plunder*
raptim, adv. *hastily, suddenly*
rătio, -ōnis, f. 3, *reckoning, consideration, method, judgment*
rĕcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, intr. 3, *retire, withdraw*
rĕcens, -ntis, adj. *fresh*
rĕceptus, -us, n. 4, *retreat*
rĕcĭpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. 3, *bring back, recover*
rĕcognosco, -nōvi, -nĭtum, tr. 3, *recognise, review*
rectus, -a, -um, part. as adj. *straight, right*
rĕcŭpĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *recover*
rĕcūso, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *decline, refuse*
reddo, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, tr. 3, *give back, give up, render*
rĕdeo, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. 4, *return*
rĕdĭgo, -ēgi, -actum, tr. 3, *drive back, bring back, reduce*
rĕdĭmo, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. 3, *ransom*
rĕdintĕgrō, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *restore, renew*
rĕdĭtus, -us, m. 4, *return*
rĕdūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *lead back, bring back*
rĕdux, rĕdŭcis, adj. *come back*
rĕfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. 3, *bring back, carry back, return, report*
rĕfĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, tr. 3, *restore, repair*
rĕfŭgio, -fūgi, intr. 3, *flee back*
rēgīna, -ae, f. *queen*
rĕgio, -ōnis, f. 3, *country, district*
regnum, -i, n. 2, *realm, kingdom, rule*
rĕgo, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *guide, rule*
rĕgrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3, *turn back, return*
rēgŭlus, -i, m. 2, *chieftain*
rĕlĭgio, -ōnis, f. 3, *reverence, awe, scruple*
rĕlĭgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *bind fast, moor*
rĕlinquo, -līqui, -lictum, tr. 3, *leave, abandon*
rĕliquiae, -ārum, f. pl. *relics, remnant*
rĕlĭquus, -a, -um, adj. *left, remaining*
rĕlūceo, -xi, intr. 2, *shine back, shine out*
rĕmăneo, -mansi, intr. 2, *stay behind, remain*
rĕmĕdium, -ii, n. 2, *remedy, relief*
rĕmex, -ĭgis, m. *rower*
rĕmitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *let go, send back, slacken*
rēmus, -i, m. 2, *oar*
rĕnŏvo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *renew, restore, revise*
rĕnuntio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *declare, report*
rĕpello, rĕpŭli, rĕpulsum, *drive back, repulse, reject*
rĕpens, -tis, adj. *sudden, hasty*
rĕpente, adv. *suddenly*
rĕpĕto, -petīvi or -ii, -petītum, tr. 3, *attack again, seek again, renew, demand back*
reor, rătus, dep. 2, *think, suppose*

rĕquies, -ētis, f. 3, *rest, respite.* requietem and requiem, requiete and requie, no dat., no plural
res, rei, f. 3, *thing, fact, affair.* res publica, *commonwealth*
rescindo, -scĭdi, -scissum, tr. 3, *cut down, annul*
rĕsisto, -stĭti, intr. 3, *halt, resist*
rĕsolvo, -solvi, -sŏlūtum, tr. *unloose*
respergo, -spersi, -spersum, tr. 3, *besprinkle*
respĭcio, -spexi, -spectum, tr. 3, *look back at, regard*
respīro, -āvi, -ātum, intr. *breathe, revive*
respondeo, -di, -sum, tr. 2, *answer*
responsum, -i, n. 2, *answer*
restĭtuo, -ui, -ūtum, *restore*
resto, -stĭti, intr. 1, *hold out, resist, remain*
rĕtineo, -ui, -tentum, tr. 2, *hold back, restrain*
rĕtrăho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *draw back, withdraw*
rĕtro, adv. *backward, back*
reus, -i, m. 2, *one accused, guilty*
rĕvertor, rĕversus and rĕverti, dep. and act. 3, *turn back, return*
rĕvŏco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *recall*
rex, rēgis, *king*
rīpa, -ae, f. 1, *bank*
rītĕ, adv. *fitly, duly*
rōbur, -ōris, n. 3, *oak, strength, flower* (of troops)
rŏgātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *proposed law, bill*
rŏgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *ask, beg*
Rōma, -ae, f. 1, *Rome*
Rōmānus, -a, -um, *Roman;* as subt. *a Roman*
Rūfus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
ruīna, -ae, f. 1, *downfall, disaster*
rūmor, -ōris, m. 3, *common talk, report*
ruo, rui, rūtum, *fall, rush, hurry*
rūpes, -is, f. 3, *rock*
rursus, adv. *again*
Săbīnus, -a, -um, adj. Sabine, subst. a Sabine
săcer, -cra, -crum, *sacred*
săcrāmentum, -i, n. 2, *military oath*
săcrum, -i, n. 2, *religious rite, sacrifice*
săcrĭfĭcium, -i, n. 2, *sacrifice*
săcrĭfĭco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *sacrifice*
saepe, adv. *often*
saevio, -ii, -ītum, intr. 4, *rage, be angry*
săgittārius, -ii, m. 2, *archer*
Săguntum, -i, n. 2, a town on the East coast of Spain
saltem, adv. *at least*
saltus, -us, m. 4, *mountain pass*
sălus, -ūtis, f. 3, *health, safety*
sălūtāris, -e, adj. *wholesome, healthy, sound*
sălūto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *greet, hail*
salvus, -a, -um, adj. *safe*
Samnītes, -um, pl. m. 3, *Samnites*

Samnium, -ii, n. 2, a region in S. Italy
sāne, adv. *truly, very certainly.*
sanguis, -ĭnis, m. 3, *blood*
sānus, -a, -um, adj. *sound, sober, discreet*
săpiens, -tis, adj. *wise*
sarcĭna, -ae, f. 1, *pack;* in plur. *baggage*
Sardĭnia, -ae, f. 1, the island of Sardinia
sarmentum, -i, n. 2, *brushwood*
sătis, adv. *enough, sufficiently, moderately.* satius, *better*
Sāturnālia, -ium, n. pl. 3, festival of Saturn
Sāturnus, -i, m. 2, the Roman god of agriculture and civilization
saucius, -a, -um, adj. *wounded*
saxum, -i, n. 2, *large stone, detached rock*
scando, -i, -sum, tr. and intr. 3, *climb, mount*
scĕlus, -ĕris, n. 3, *wickedness, crime*
scīlĭcet, adv. *evidently, of course*
scio, scīvi or scii, scītum, tr. 4, *to know*
scīpio, -ōnis, m. 3, *staff, walking stick*
Scīpio, -ōnis, m. 3, cognomen of a famous branch of the Cornelian gens
sciscĭtor, -ātus, dep. 1, *ask, inquire*
scītum, -i, n. 2, *statute, decree*
scrība, -ae, m. 1, *public writer, clerk*
scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, tr. 3, *write*
Scrībōnius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
scūtum, -i, n. 2, *shield*
se, sui, sibi, se, reflex. pron. *himself, herself, etc.*
sēcrētum, -i, n. 2, *retirement, secret.* secreto, adv. *secretly*
sĕcundum, prep. *along, next to, according to, in favour of*
sĕcundus, -a, -um, part. as adj. *following, second, favourable* (secundo flumine, *down stream;* adverso flumine, *up stream*), *propitious*
sĕcūris, -is, f. 3, *axe*
sĕcus, adv. *otherwise*
sed, conj. *but*
sēdĭtio, -onis, f. 3, *dissension, mutiny, sedition* (lit. a going aside, sed = sine and itio)
sēdĭtiōsus, -a, -um, adj. *mutinous, seditious*
sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, intr. 2, *sit*
sēdes, -is, f. 2, *seat, abode*
sēdo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *allay, settle, quiet*
sēdŭlus, -a, -um, adj. *careful, unremitting*
segnis, -e, adj. *slow, sluggish*
segnĭties, -ei, f. 5, *slowness, inactivity*
sēgrĕgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *set apart, separate*
sēlībra, -ae, f. 1, *half pound* (semi-libra)
sĕmel, adv. *once*
sēmestris, -e, adj. *lasting six months*

sēmiermis, -e, adj. *half-armed*
Semprōnius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
sēmustus, -a, -um, adj. *half burnt, singed, scorched*
sĕnātor, -ōris, m. 3, *member of the Senate*
sĕnātus, -ûs, m. 4, *senate, council of elders*
sĕnesco, -ui, intr. 3, *grow old, grow feeble, become exhausted*
sensim, adv. *perceptibly ;* so, *gently, gradually*
sententia, -ae, f. 1, *opinion, sentiment, decision*
sentio, sensi, sensum, tr. 4, *feel, think*
seorsum, adv. *separately*
sēpăro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *separate, distinguish*
sĕpĕlio, -pĕlīvi or -pĕlii, -pultum, tr. 4, *bury*
septem, card. num. adj. *seven*
septendĕcim, card. num. adj. *seventeen*
septentrio, -ōnis (the seven plough oxen or stars of the Great Bear), *the north, north wind*
sĕquor, sĕcūtus, dep. 3, *follow*
sermo, -ōnis, m. 3, *speech, discourse*
sēro, adv. *late*
Serrānus, -i, m. 2, cognomen of the Atilian gens
Servīliānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Servilius*
servīlis, -e, adj. *of slaves, slavish, servile*
Servīlius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
servĭtium, -ii, n. 2, *slavery, slave*
servĭtus, -ūtis, f. 3, *slavery*
servo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *keep, preserve*
servus, -i, m. 2, *slave*
seu, conj. *whether ;* seu ... seu, *whether ... or*
sĕvērĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *sternness, severity*
sex, card. num. adj. *six*
sexcenti, -ae, -a, card. num. adj. *six hundred*
sextus, -a, -um, ord. num. adj. *sixth*
si, conj. *if*
Sĭbyllīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of the Sibyl* the ancient prophetess, *Sibylline*
sic, adv., *so, thus*
siccus, -a, -um, adj. *dry*
Sĭcĭlia, -ae, f. 1, *Sicily*
sīcut, adv. *just as*
Sĭdĭcīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of the Sidicini*, a people of Campania
signĭfer, -ĕri, m. 2, *standard-bearer*
signum, -i, n. 2, *standard*
sĭlentium, -ii, n. 2, *silence*
silva, -ae, f. 1, *wood*
silvestris, -e, adj. *woodland*
sĭmĭlis, -e, adj. *like*
sĭmĭlĭter, adv. *in like manner*
sĭmul, adv. *at once, at the same time ;* simul atque, *as soon as*
sĭmŭlācrum, -i, n. 2, *image, likeness*
sĭmŭlo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *feign, pretend*
sĭne, prep. *without*

singŭli, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. *one each*
sĭnister, -tra, -trum, adj. *on the left, left;* sinistra (sc. manus), *the left hand*
Sĭnuessa, -ae, f. 1, a Latin colony in Campania
sĭnus, -ûs, m. 4, *curve, fold*
sĭtus, -ûs, m. 4, *situation, mould, wasting away*
sīve, conj. *whether;* sive ... sive, *whether ... or*
sŏcĭĕtas, -ātis, f. 3, *alliance*
sŏcius, -ii, m. 2, *partner, comrade, ally*
sōcordia, -ae, f. 1, *sloth, inactivity* (se-cor)
sol, sōlis, m. 3, *the sun*
sŏleo, sŏlĭtus, intr. 2, *be wont*
sōlĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. 3, *loneliness*
sollers, -tis, adj. *adroit, sagacious*
sollertia, -ae, f. 1, *shrewdness, adroitness*
sollĭcĭto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *excite, molest, incite*
sollĭcĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. 3, *anxiety*
sollĭcĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *anxious*
sŏlum, -i, n. 2, *ground, soil*
sōlum, adv. *only*
sōlus, -a, -um, adj. *only, alone*
solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, tr. 3, *loose, break up, pay, acquit*
sŏnus, -i, m. 2, *sound*
sordĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *filthy, mean*
sors, -tis, f. 3, *lot, chance, fortune*
Sospes, -ĭtis, adj. *safe*
sospĭta, -ae, f. 1, *the preserver,* a title of Juno
spargo, sparsi, sparsum, tr. 3, *scatter*
spartum, -i, n. 2, *esparto grass*
spătium, -ii, n. 2, *space, distance*
spĕcies, -e, f. 5, *form, appearance, pretence, display*
spĕciōsus, -a, -um, adj. *plausible, specious*
specto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *look at, behold, face*
spĕcŭla, -ae, f. 1, *look-out, watch tower*
spĕcŭlātor, -ōris, m. 3, *spy, scout*
spĕcŭlātōrius, -a, -um, adj. *of spies* or *scouts;* speculatoria, -ae, f. 1, *look-out ship*
spĕcŭlor, -ātus, dep. 1, *spy out, reconnoitre*
sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, tr. 3, *despise, reject*
spes, spei, f. 5, *hope*
spīca, -ae, f. 1, *ear, spike of corn*
spīcŭlum, -i, n. 2, *point, dart*
spīrĭtus, -us, n. 4, *breath, breathing*
spīro, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. 1, *breathe, blow, breathe out*
splendeo, -ēre, intr. 2, *gleam, glitter*
Spōlētium, -ii, n. 2, a city of Umbria, the modern Spoleto
spŏlio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *strip, despoil, deprive*
spŏlium, -i, n. 2, in plural *spoils*
sponte, def. abl. f. *of free will*
squālor, -ōris, m. 3, *foulness, squalor*

stăbĭlis, -e, adj. *firm, steady, steadfast*
stagnum, -i, n. 2, *standing water, pool, swamp*
stătārius, -a, -um, adj. *stationary, steady*
Stătĭlius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
stătim, adv, *at once*
stătio, -ōnis, f. 3, *post, outpost, station*
stătīvus, -a, -um, adj. *stationary*
stătuo, -ui, -ūtum, tr. 3, *put, establish, ordain*
stătus, -ûs, m. 4, *position, condition, state*
Stellātis ager, a district in Campania
sterno, strāvi, strātum, tr. 3, *stretch out, spread, overthrow*
stĭmŭlo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *spur on, incite*
stīpendiārius, -a, -um, adj. *paying tribute;* as subst. *tributary*
stīpendium, -ii, n. 2, *tribute, pay, military service*
sto, stĕti, stătum, intr. 1, *stand*
stŏlĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *dull, stupid*
strēnuus, -a, -um, adj. *brisk, vigorous*
strĕpo, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. 3, *murmur, roar*
strĕpĭtus, -ûs, m. 4, *loud noise, din*
stringo, -nxi, -ictum, tr. 3, *draw*
stŭdium, -ii, n. 2, *zeal, eagerness, devotion*
stultĭtia, -ae, f. 1, *folly*
stultus, -a, -um, adj. *foolish*
stŭpor, -ōris, m. 3, *stupefaction, amazement*
stŭprum, -i, n. 2, *immorality*
suādeo, -si, -sum, intr. and tr. 2, *exhort, recommend*
suāsor, -ōris, m. 3, *adviser, supporter*
sub, prep. *under, just before*
subdo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. 3, *put under, put to, supply, substitute*
subdūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *lift up, haul up, draw off, withdraw*
sŭbeo, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. and tr. 4, *come under, come up, approach, undergo*
sŭbĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *sudden*
subsĭdium, -ii, n. 2, *reserve, support*
subsisto, -stĭti, intr. and tr. 3, *halt, station oneself, withstand*
subvĕho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *bring up, convey*
succēdo, -cessi, -cessum, intr. and tr. 3, *mount, advance, succeed*
succenseo, -sui, -sum, intr. 2, *be angry*
successus, -ûs, m. 4, *success*
succīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, tr. 3, *cut down, fell*
succumbo, -cŭbui, -cŭbĭtum, intr. 3, *sink down, yield*
sūdo, -āvi, -ātum, intr. 1, *sweat*
suffrāgium, -ii, n. 2, *vote*
suillus, -a, -um, adj. *of swine*
sum, fui, v. irreg. *to be*
summitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *send under, drop*

summŏveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. 2, *remove*
summus, -a, -um, sup. adj. *highest, last, greatest*
sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, tr. 3, *take, spend*
sŭper, adv. *above, besides;* prep. *over above, besides, concerning*
sŭperbus, -a, -um, adj. *proud, arrogant*
sŭpĕriăcio, -iēci, -iectum, tr. 3, *throw over*
sŭpĕrincŭbans, -tis, part. (no verb) *lying over*
sŭpĕrior, -us, comp. adj. *higher, previous, superior*
sŭpĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *be over, survive, surpass, overcome*
sŭperquam, conj. *besides that*
sŭpersto, -stāre, intr. 1, *stand on* or *over*
sŭpersum, -fui, irreg. v. *remain, survive*
sŭpervăcāneus, -a, -um, adj. *superfluous*
sŭpervĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, intr. 4, *come in addition, come upon, arrive*
suppĕdĭto, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. 1, *be in store, suffice, supply*
supplēmentum, -i, n. 2, *supply, reinforcement*
supplĭcātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *day of prayer*
supplĭcium, -ii, n. 2, *supplication, punishment*
supplĭco, āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *beseech, supplicate*
supprĭmo, -pressi, -pressum, tr. 3, *sink, check keep back*
Sura, -ae, m. 1, Roman cognomen
suspensus, -a, -um, part. as adj. *uncertain, in suspense*
sustĭneo, -tĭnui, -tentum, tr. 2, *support*
suus, -a, -um, poss. adj. and pron. *his, her, their, own*
suusmet, **suapte**, strengthened forms of suus.
Sÿrācūsānus, -a, -um, *Syracusan*

T., for Tĭtus, Roman praenomen
tăbernācŭlum, -i, n. 2, *tent*
tăcĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *silent*
taedium, -ii, n. 2, *weariness, loathing*
taeter, -tra, -trum, *foul, hideous, shameful*
tălentum, -i, n. 2, *a talent, sum of money worth* £243 15s. 0d
tālis, -e, adj. *such.*
tam, adv. *so*
tămen, conj. *yet*
tandem, adv. *at length*, in questions, *pray, now*
tanquam, adv. *as if*
tantum, adv. *only*
tantummŏdo, adv. *only, merely*
tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great*
tarde, adv. *slowly*
tardus, -a, -um, adj. *slow*
Tărentīnus, -a, -um, adj. of Tarentum
Tărentum, i, n. 2, Spartan colony in S. Italy, now Tarento
Tarrăcīna, -ae, f. 1, town of Latium

Tarrăco, -ōnis, f. 3, town in Spain, now Tarragona.
Teānum, -i, n. 2, *Teanum Sidicinum*, a town in Campania
tectum, -i, n. 2, *roof*, *house*
tĕgo, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *cover*
tĕgŭmentum, -i, n. 2, *covering*, *cover*
Telesia, -ae, f. 1, a town of Samnium
tēlum, -i, n. 2, *dart*, *weapon*
tĕmĕrārius, -a, -um, adj. *rash*
tĕmĕre, adv. *rashly*
tĕmĕrĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *rashness*
tempestas, -ātis, f. 3, *season*, *weather*, *storm*
templum, -i, n. 2, *temple*
tempus, -ŏris, *time;* ad tempus, in tempore, *at the right time*, *in time*
tendo, tĕtendi, tensum and tentum, tr. 3, *stretch*, *extend*, *direct oneself*, *march*, *strive*
tĕnēbrae, -ārum, f. pl. 1, *darkness*
Tĕrentius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
tĕneo, tenui, tentum, tr. 2, *have*, *hold*
tĕnor, -ōris, m. 3, *uninterrŭpted course;* uno tenore, *with unswerving course*, *uniformly*
tento, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *handle*, *essay*, *try*, *incite*
tentōrium, -ii, n. 2, *tent*
tĕnuis, -e, adj. *thin*, *slight*
tergum, -i, n. 2, *back*, *rear*
termĭnus, i, m. 2, *bound*, *limit*
tĕro, trīvi, trītum, *rub*, *wear out*, *spend*
terra, -ae, f. 1, *earth*, *land*
terreo, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 2, *terrify*
terrĭbĭlis, -e, adj. *frightful*, *terrible*
terror, -ōris, m. 3, *dread*
tertius, -a, -um, ord. num. adj. *third*
testis, -is, c. 3, *witness*
testor, -ātus, dep. 1, *make known*, *call to witness*
Tĭbĕris, -is, m. 3, *the Tiber*
Tībur, -ŭris, n. 3, a Latin town on the Anio, now Tivoli
tĭmeo, -ui, tr. and intr. 2, *fear*
tĭmĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *fearful*, *timid*
tĭmor, -ōris, m. 3, *fear*
tīro, -ōnis, m. 3, *recruit*
tĭtŭlus, -i, m. 2, *title*, *pretext*
tŏga, -ae, f. 1, *the toga*, a Roman's civil dress
tŏgātus, -a, -um, adj. *wearing the toga*, *in civilian dress*
tŏlĕrābĭlis, -e, adj. *endurable*
tŏlĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *endure*, *bear*
tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tr. 3, *lift up*, *exalt*, *take away*
torpĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *benumbed*, *stupefied*
Torquātus, -a, -um, adj. *wearing a collar*, so as subst. a praenomen of the Manlian gens
torrĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *hot*, *scorching*
tot, adj. *so many*
tŏties, adv. *so often*

tōtus, -a, -um, *whole*
trādo, trādĭdi, trādĭtum, tr. 3, *give up, surrender*
trādūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *lead over, transport*
trăho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3, *draw, drag, put off, delay*
trans, prep. *across*
transcendo, -di, -sum, intr. and tr. 3, *pass over, pass, overstep*
transeo, -ii, -ĭtum, tr. and intr. *cross, pass over*
transfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. 3, *bring across, change*
transfīgo, -fixi, -fixum, tr. 3, *pierce*
transfŭga, -ae, m. 1, *deserter*
transfŭgio, -fūgi, intr. 4, *desert*
transfŭgium, -ii, n. 4, *desertion*
transgrĕdior, -gressus, dep. 3, *go across*
transĭtio, -ōnis, f. 3, *going over, desertion*
transĭtus, m. 4, *going over, passage*
transmitto, -mīsi, -missum, tr. 3, *send across, dispatch, cross*
Trăsŭmennus, -i, m. 2, a lake in Etruria near Perusia
transversus, -a, -um, part. as adj. *athwart, across;* trans. limes, *cross-path*
Trĕbia, -ae, f. 1, a river flowing into the Padus from the south
trĕcēni, -ae, -a, dist. num. adj. 300 *each*
trĕcenti, -ae, -a, card. num. adj. 300
trĕmo, -ui, intr. and tr. 3, *tremble, tremble at*
trĕpĭdātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *confusion, consternation*
trĕpĭde, adv. *hastily*
trĕpĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *agitated, alarmed, perilous*
tres, tria, adj. *three*
triārii, -orum, m. 2, the third line in a Roman legion
trĭbūnal, -ālis, n. 3, *raised platform, tribunal*
trĭbūnus, -i, m. 2, *tribe, officer, tribune*
trīduum, -i, n. 2, *space of three days*
triens, -tis, m. *third part*
trīginta, card. num. adj. *thirty*
tristis, -e, adj. *sad, gloomy*
trītĭcum, -i, n. 2, *wheat*
trŭcīdo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *slaughter, massacre*
Tŭdĭtānus, -i, m. 2, Roman cognomen
tueor, tuĭtus, tr. 2, *look to, protect*
tum, adv. *then*
tŭmultuārius, -a, -um, adj. *confused, irregular*
tŭmultus, -us, m. 4, *uproar, disturbance*
tŭmŭlus, -i, m. 2, *mound, hillock*
tunc, adv. *then*
tŭnĭca, -ae, f. 1, *under-garment, tunic*
turba, -ae, f. 1, *crowd*
turbo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *throw into confusion, trouble*
turma, -ae, f. 1, squadron of cavalry, containing 30 men, ten of which made up an ala

turpĭter, adv. *shamefully*
turris, -is, f. 1, *tower*
tūto, adv. *safely*
tūtor, -ātus, dep. 1, *protect, defend*
tūtus, -a, -um, adj. *safe*
tuus, -a, -um, possess. pron. and adj. *thy, thine, your, yours*
ŭbi, conj. *where, when*
ŭbīque, adv. *everywhere*
ullus, -a, -um, adj. *any*
ultĕrior, -us, comp. adj. *further*
ultĭmus, -a, -um, adj. *last*
ultra, adv. and prep. *beyond*
umbĭlicus, -i, m. 2, *navel*
Umbria, -ae, f. 1, the district of Italy between Etruria, Picenum, and Latium
unde, conj. *whence*
undētrīginta, card. num. adj. *twenty-nine*
undĭque, adv. *everywhere*
ūnĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *sole, single, singular*
ūnĭversus, -a, -um, adj. *general, entire, universal*
ūnus, -a, -um, adj. *one, alone*
urbānus, -a, -um, adj. *of the city*
urbs, urbis, f. 3, *city*
urgeo, ursi, tr. 2, *press hard*
ūro, ussi, ustum, *burn*
usquam, adv. *anywhere*
usque, adv. *continuously, right on*
ūsus, -us, m. 4, *experience, use*
ut, conj. and adv. *how, as, that*
ŭter, ŭtra, ŭtrum, *which of two?*
ŭterque, ŭtraque, ŭtrumque, pron. *both, each of two*
ŭti, another form of ut
ūtĭlis, -e, adj. *useful*
ŭtĭque, adv. *in any case, assuredly, at any rate*
ūtor, ūsus, dep. 3, *use*
ŭtrinque, adv. *from* or *on both sides*
Uzentīni, -ōrum, a people of S. Italy to the north of the Iapygian promontory

vādo, vādere, intr. 3, *go*
vădum, -i, n. 2, *shallow, shoal*
văge, adv. *here and there*
văgor, -ātus, dep. 1, *wander, roam*
văgus, -a, -um, adj. *wandering*
vălĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *strong*
vallis, -is, f. 3, *valley*
vallum, -i, n. 2, *rampart, entrenchment*
vānus, -a, -um, adj. *idle, fruitless*
vărie, adv. *in different ways*
vărio, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. 1, *alter, change*
vărius, -a, -um, adj. *different, changing*
Varro, -ōnis, m. 3, a Roman cognomen
vastĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *devastation*
vasto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *lay waste*
vectīgal, -ālis, n. 3, *tax, impost*
vĕgĕtus, -a, -um, adj. *vigorous, brisk*
vĕho, -xi, -ctum, tr. 3. *bear, carry*

Veii, -ōrum, m. plur. 2, an Etrurian city
Vēlōcĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *swiftness*
vĕlut, adv. *like as*
vendo, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, tr. 3, *sell*
vĕnio, vēni, ventum, tr. 4, *come*
Vĕnus, ĕris, f. 3, goddess of beauty and love
Vĕnŭsia, -ae, f. 1, an Apulian town
Vĕnŭsīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of Venusia*
ventus, -i, m. 2, *the wind*
vĕpres, -um, m. pl. 3, *brambles*, (rare in sing.)
ver, vēris, n. 3, *spring*
verber, -ĕris, n. 3, *lash*, *blow*, *stripe*
verbum, -i, n. 2, *ward*
vēre, adv. *truly*
vĕreor, -ĭtus, dep. 2, *fear*
vergo, vergere, intr. 3, *turn*, *be situated*, *face*
vērĭtas, -ātis, f. 3, *truth*
vernus, -a, -um, adj. *spring*
vēro, adv. and conj. *in truth*, *indeed*, *however*
verso, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *turn*, *disturb*, *reflect on;* versor, *be engaged in*
verto, -ti, -sum, tr. 3, *turn*, *rout*
vērus, -a, -um, adj. *true*
vescor, vesci, dep. 3, *eat*
Vesta, -ae, f. 1, the goddess of the household
Vestālis, -is, f. 3, *a Vestal virgin*
vestĭbŭlum, -i, n. 2, *entrance*, *court*
vestīgium, -ii, n. 2, *footstep*, *track*
vestīmentum, -i, *garment*
vestio, -īvi, -ītum, tr. 4, *dress*, *clothe*
vestis, -is, f. 3, *clothing*, *garment*
vĕtĕrānus, -a, -um, adj. *veteran*
vĕtĕrānus, -i, m. 2, *veteran soldier*
vĕto, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. 1, *forbid*
Veturius, -ii, m. 2, Roman gentile name
vĕtus, -ĕris, adj. *old*
vĕtustas, -ātis, f. 3, *old age*
via, -ae, f. 1, *road*, *way*
viātĭcum, -i, n. 2, *journey money*
viātor, ōris, m. 3, *wayfarer*, *apparitor*
vīcēni, -ae, -a, dist. num. adj. *twenty each*
vīcīnus, -a, -um, adj. *neighbouring*
victĭma, -ae, f. 1, *victim*
victor, -ōris, m. 3, *conqueror*
victōria, -ae, f. 1, *victory*
vīcus, -i, m. 2, *hamlet*
vĭdēlĭcet, adv. *clearly*, *of course*
vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, tr. 2, *see*
vĭgeo, -ēre, intr. 2, *to be vigorous*, *flourish*
vĭgĭlia, -ae, f. 1, *watch*, *guard*
vīginti, card. num. adj. *twenty*
vīlis, -e, adj. *cheap*, *common*, *worthless*
villa, -ae, f. 1, *country house*
vincio, -nxi, -nctum, tr. 4, *bind*
vinco, vīci, victum, tr. 3, *conquer*
vincŭlum, -i, n. 2, *chain*

vindĭco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *claim, free, punish*
vīnea, -ae, f. 1, *vineyard, penthouse*
vir, vĭri, m. 2, *man*
virga, -ae, f. 1, *rod*
virgultum, -i, n. 2, *plantation*
vis, vim, vi, f. 3, *force, quantity;* plur. vīres, *strength*
viscus, -ĕris, n. 3, *the inwards, inner parts of the body, the flesh*
vīso, -si, -sum, tr. 3, *visit*
vīta, -ae, f. 1, *life*
vĭtiōsus, -a, -um, adj. *faulty, wicked*
vĭtium, -ii, n. 2, *fault, defect, vice*
vīvo, -xi, -ctum, intr. 3, *live*
vīvus, -a, -um, adj. *alive, living*
vix, adv. *scarcely*
vixdum, adv. *scarcely yet*
vōcĭfĕrātio, -ōnis, f. 3, *outcry*
vōcĭfĕror, -ātus, dep. 1, *cry out, exclaim*
vŏco, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *call*
vŏlo, vŏlui, tr. 3, *wish*
vŏluntārius, -a, -um, adj. *voluntary, volunteer*
vŏluntas, -ātis, f. 3, *wish, will*
volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, tr. 3, *roll*
vŏrāgo, -ĭnis, f. 3, *gulf, abyss, whirlpool*
vōtum, -i, n. 2, *vow*
vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, tr. 2, *vow*
Vulcānus, -i, m. 2, the god of fire
vulgo, adv. *commonly, publicly*
vulgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *spread abroad, publish*
vulgus, -i, n. 2, *crowd, masses, populace*
vulnĕro, -āvi, -ātum, tr. 1, *wound*
vulnus, -ĕris, n. 3, *wound*
Vulso, -ōnis, m. 3, Roman cognomen
Vulturnus, -i, m. 2, (1) a river in Campania; (2) the S.E. wind, so called in Apulia after the mons Vultur

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